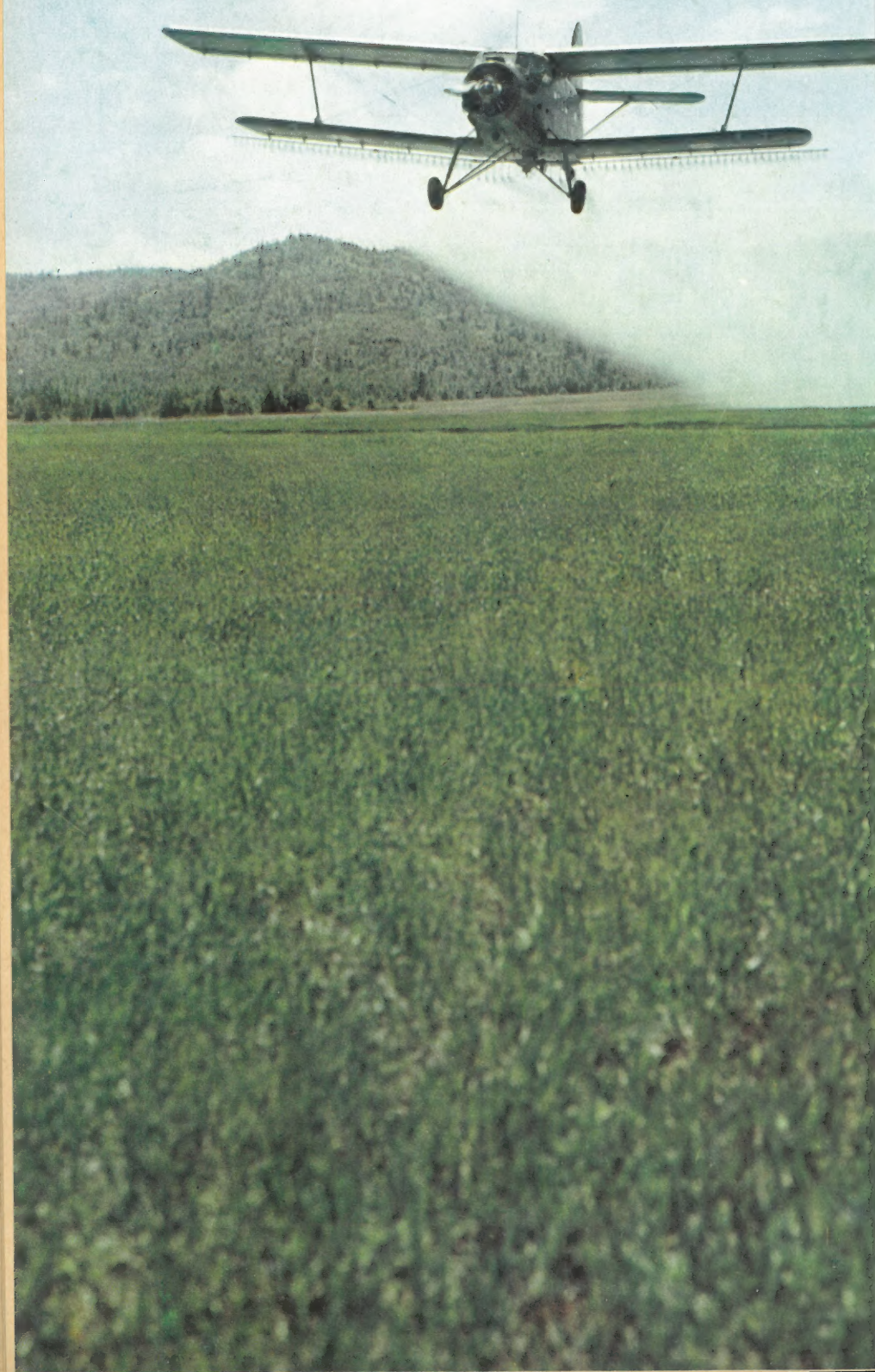
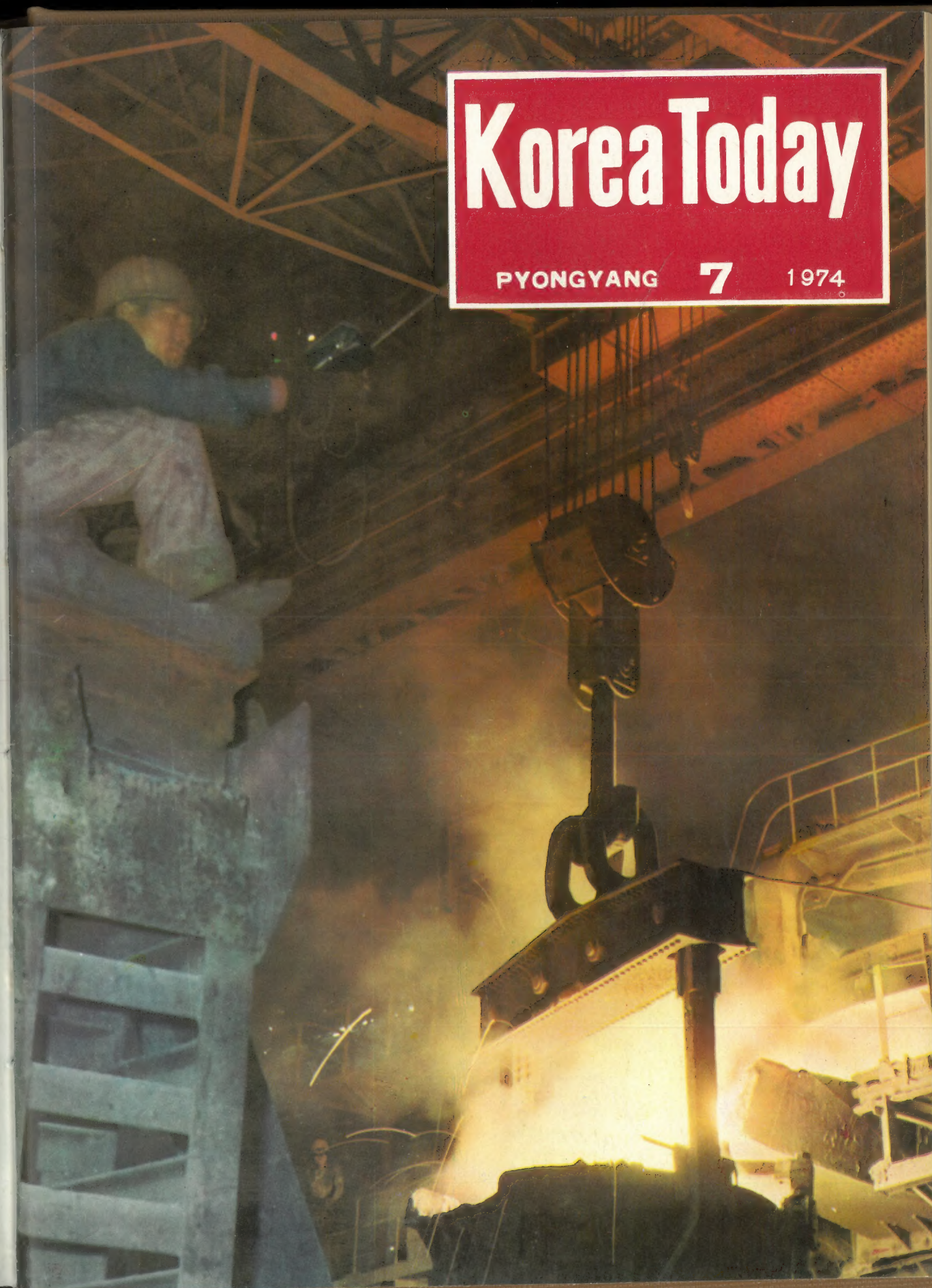


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CONTENTS

On Bringing About A Fresh Upswing In Socialist Economic Construction	KIM IL SUNG	2
A Palace Showing Great Victory of Juche-oriented Thought of Military Strategy and Outstanding War Methods		17
Immortal Revolutionary Exploits, Brilliant Life		22
A Pear Tree in Ponghwa-ri		26
Industrial Front Marches, Beating Drum of Revolution Aloud	Tong Hae Son	27
"Speed-up Campaign" in Steel Production	Li Su Kang	29
Prospering Plateau, New Thriving Life	Tong Un Hak	32
Underground Party Members Who Victoriously Fought behind Enemy Line	Li Yong Kang	35
Opera "Youth Orchard"	Li Yong Do	37
Comrade Kim Jong Tae, Revolutionary Fighter	Song Se Jin	42
Declaration and Resolution of "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" in South Korea		44
Pakyon Waterfall		46
U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army Has No Ground Whatsoever to Remain in South Korea	Kim In Ho	47

FRONT COVER: Steelmakers of the Kangson Steel Complex rush ahead like a hurricane in the van of the industrial front, upholding the decision of the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea
INSIDE FRONT COVER: Poster "Let's plant the flag of victory on all heights of the Six-Year Plan!"

INSIDE BACK COVER: Great victory, miserable defeat
BACK COVER: Geological prospectors

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ON BRINGING ABOUT A FRESH UPSWING IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

KIM IL SUNG

(SPEECH AT THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS March 7, 1974)

Comrades,

This congress is very important and meaningful; it has been held in response to the Party's call to bring about a fresh upswing in socialist construction by mobilizing all our forces. At this congress many comrades have made passionate speeches and expressed a firm resolve to advance bravely.

I am satisfied that you have zealously participated in the work of the congress and

would like to express my thanks to all you participants of the congress and to the entire working class.

Concluding this congress today I would like to stress a few points.

Since all specific tasks were given in the report to the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee and in its Red Letter to the entire membership, today I am going to touch on a few practical problems.

1. ON ATTAINING THE GOALS OF THE SIX-YEAR PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

In order to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, we must first push ahead powerfully with capital construction.

The prescheduled fulfilment of the Six-Year

Plan in all realms of the national economy depends on whether capital construction will be carried out well or not. This is why the Party Central Committee has set this year as

a year of construction and decided to concentrate on capital construction. All the Party members and working people in this field must fight vigorously for the prescheduled completion of the capital construction projects needed to attain the goals of the Six-Year Plan.

First we must dynamically step up the construction of metallurgical centres to hit the steel target of the Six-Year Plan.

Whether we can occupy the steel height or not depends entirely on capital construction. We must direct great efforts to the projects to extend the Kim Chaek Iron Works, Kangson Steel Plant and April 13 Iron Works and must start their operation as soon as possible. Particularly we must concentrate on the extension project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and finish it quickly. Only then can we attain the steel production goal envisaged in the Six-Year Plan and increase the nation's economic might. The machine-building industry must produce in good time equipment needed for the construction of the furnace, coke oven and roaster of the Kim Chaek Iron Works.

In order to attain the steel production goal successfully, we must wage an energetic struggle to expand the existing iron ore mines and develop new ones, while stepping up the building of the metallurgical centres. Unless the production of iron ore is increased, furnaces will be of no use, how many of them we build. To fully meet the fast increasing demands for iron ore, we must expand the present iron ore mines and develop many new ones.

We must actively step up the extension project of the Musan Mine. This mine has an inexhaustible deposit of high-grade iron ore. The key to supplying enough raw materials to iron works lies in the rapid expansion of the Musan Mine. We must actively step up the extension project of this mine so as to increase its production capacity to 4,500,000 tons this year, 5,500,000 tons next year and 8,500,000

tons the year after.

It is also necessary to vigorously promote the development of the Toksong Mine. Since we have failed to develop a large amount of iron ore resources in the western region, it is very urgent to develop quickly the Toksong Mine which has a deposit of high-grade iron ore.

In the western region also, we must modernize and expand the existing iron ore mines and make good preparations to develop new ones.

We must exert efforts for the construction of power stations to hit the target of electricity under the Six-Year Plan. At present the construction of power stations is going on slowly. In the sphere of capital construction it is necessary to forcefully step up and quickly complete the second-stage project of the Pukchang Steam-Power Plant, the second-stage project of the Sodusu Power Station and the construction of the Chongchon-gang Steam-Power Plant, the Taedong-gang Power Station and the Taebo Steam-Power Plant.

We must vigorously step up the building of huge chemical industry centres.

Developing the chemical industry is of very great significance in increasing agricultural production, expanding raw material centres for light industry and raising the people's living standard. In the sphere of capital construction it is necessary to build new large chemical industry centres as soon as possible so as to further develop the chemical industry of our country.

First of all, great efforts must be directed to the construction of the Youth Chemical Plant. We must quickly build a urea fertilizer factory with a capacity of 360,000 tons, an Orlon factory with a capacity of 10,000 tons, a polyethylene factory with a capacity of 25,000 tons and other large chemical factories.

The construction of the Youth Chemical Plant is a tremendous work. As for the urea fertilizer factory alone, it is no easy task to

build it. This factory will produce 360,000 tons of urea fertilizer, which is tantamount to 760,000 tons of ammonium sulphate fertilizer. At present the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory turns out 1,000,000 tons of fertilizer a year. It took ten years and more to attain this capacity of production. We are going to set up in a year a urea fertilizer factory with a production capacity as large as that of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory. Only by building this factory can we attain the goal for chemical fertilizers under the Six-Year Plan.

While building the Youth Chemical Plant, we must build new huge, modern chemical factories in the Nampo area—such as a synthetic rubber factory, a vinalon factory with a capacity of 30,000 tons, vinyl chloride factory with a capacity of 50,000 tons, as well as a carbide factory, sal soda factory and caustic soda factory, which are capable of supplying these factories with raw materials.

In order to achieve the cement production goal the Sunchon Cement Factory must be built quickly. When the first-stage project of this factory is finished, it will produce 3,000,000 tons of cement. Our present cement production capacity is 5,000,000 tons. If another 3,000,000 tons are added, we will attain the cement target under the Six-Year Plan. In the field of capital construction it is necessary to hasten the construction of the Sunchon Cement Factory and obtain the capacity of 3,000,000 tons of cement within next year.

Much effort must be directed also to the building of light industry factories.

Many light industry factories have been built with a tremendous amount of materials and funds supplied by the state. However, quite a few of them have not been put into operation because they have not been equipped with minor facilities.

The September Textile Mill has not been completed because supplementary projects such as the water service project have not been finished, and the Sariwon Textile Mill cannot

work to its full capacity because boilers, transformers and other auxiliary installations have not yet been provided. If we had finished the construction of these two factories and normalized the production last year, we would have produced larger quantities of good-quality fabrics for the people.

The construction of the September Textile Mill and the Sariwon Textile Mill has been delayed mainly because the commissions and ministries of the Administration Council supposed to directly organize and carry out this work have practised departmentalism and failed to work with responsible attitudes, in the interests of the state. Party organizations of all levels must wage a powerful ideological struggle against these practices.

Light industry and construction workers must quickly wind up the present construction projects of light industry factories and fulfil ahead of the set time the assignments given to light industry under the Six-Year Plan.

Actively stepping up the building of railways is one of the major guarantees for the successful implementation of the Six-Year Plan. Railway workers must push ahead powerfully with the construction of railways in keeping with the orientation given by the Party so as to satisfactorily guarantee ever-increasing freight traffic.

We must first concentrate on the construction of the Kanggye-Hyesan-Musan railway line and complete it rapidly.

Then it will be possible to link the east and west in the northern inland area of our country, so that steels, coal, lumber, staple fibre, paper and other industrial raw materials and fuel produced in plenty in this area and North Hamgyong Province will be sent to different branches of the national economy smoothly and satisfactorily guarantee transport in case of war. The existing Rajin-Pyongyang railway line is built along the coastline, so if war breaks out, it may not be used properly. There-

fore, in the realm of railway transport it is necessary to quickly build the new Kanggye-Hyesan-Musan line so that all necessary materials may be smoothly shipped to both the eastern and western regions of our country at any time.

In order to guarantee capital construction with success, efforts must be concentrated on major construction projects.

Our construction forces are limited; so, if we scatter them, we will not be able to complete any project in the set time. We must fix a proper order of priority in construction and concentrate on the major projects and step up the construction through the finish-one-by-one method so as to hasten their operation to the maximum. The more the date of their operation is hastened, the more quickly the Six-Year Plan will be fulfilled ahead of schedule.

In keeping with the Party's policy of concentrated construction, efforts in capital construction must be concentrated on the projects needed to attain the major goals of the Six-Year Plan such as for steel, electricity, cement, chemical fertilizers, fabrics, grain, seafood and others. At the same time, it is necessary at the construction sites to rationalize manpower organization and decisively raise the level of mechanization to accelerate the projects energetically.

If we are to successfully carry out our tremendous construction work we must increase support for the front of capital construction. In accordance with the policy set forth in the New Year Address, the whole Party, the whole nation and the entire people must give a strong support to this front. Particularly following this congress, we must increase our support in every way so that there will be fresh innovations on the front of capital construction.

We must first strengthen manpower support to the front of capital construction. Recently the Party has decided to allot a large

amount of manpower tapped at organizations and enterprises to the front of capital construction. When you return to your places, you too must tap large manpower reserves and send them to this front.

The supply of materials and equipment must also be concentrated on the front of capital construction. The machine-building industry must put lots of energies in the production of ordered equipment and supply them satisfactorily to the front of capital construction whenever they are required.

Meanwhile, factories and enterprises must actively endeavour to pick out equipment and materials which are lying idle and send them to the front of capital construction. I was told that at present some factories and enterprises are keeping unnecessary equipment and materials piled up and do not give them to other branches. This is very wrong. A strong ideological struggle must be waged against this sort of departmentalism.

Efforts in the field of transport must be made to rationalize the organization of transport so that materials and equipment will be shipped to the front of capital construction in plenty of time.

We must lose no time to dynamically step up construction, thereby to complete all the projects essential for attaining the goals of the Six-Year Plan by the first half of next year at the latest. Only then can we fulfil the Six-Year Plan a year ahead of schedule.

Another important thing in achieving the goals of the Six-Year Plan before schedule is to give definite precedence to the mining industry.

One of the weakest links in the chain of our industry is the mining industry. At present the shortage of transformers, motors, electric wires and cable wires is hampering production and construction to a considerable degree. The reason is that ore mines have failed to supply enough nonferrous minerals. In quite a few cases furnaces do not work to

their full capacities because of the lack of iron ores. At some steel plants, steel production is hampered because of the shortage of electrodes. Our country has such a huge deposit of black lead that we should export electrodes, but sometimes they run short because our mines fail to supply a sufficient amount of black lead. As you see, because the mining industry, the first process of production, does not precede other branches of industry, it fails to guarantee increased production which is well within their power.

At present some factories and enterprises are not being managed and operated properly as required by the Tsaen work system. One of the main reasons is that raw materials are not supplied in plenty of time because the mining industry does not advance ahead of other branches.

We can say that as far as industry is concerned, giving precedence to the production of raw materials, fuel and electric power is a law.

Only when the mining industry, the first process of production, goes ahead of others, will all the rest of industrial branches develop rapidly. If we are to develop the iron industry quickly, the Musan Mine and other iron ore mines must be developed in a big way and if we are to produce large quantities of transformers, motors and electric wires, the production of nonferrous minerals must be increased. If there is a great upswing in the mining industry, so there will be in other branches, and if the mining industry firmly goes ahead of other branches, it will be possible to succeed in achieving all the goals of the Six-Year Plan. Giving precedence to the mining industry is most urgent not only for the attainment of the goals of the Six-Year Plan but also for the future fulfilment of a new perspective plan. The whole Party and the entire nation must exert efforts to shore up the mining industry rapidly.

To do this, we should eliminate conservat-

ism and forcefully wage the technical revolution in this field.

The personnel in the mining industry are still influenced considerably by the survivals of archaic conceptions such as conservatism. They are narrow-minded; they do not do things in a big way.

In former days, during their occupation of Korea, in an endeavour to plunder our country of its natural resources as much as possible, the Japanese imperialists only extracted high-grade ores by semi-handicraft methods and left low-grade ones untouched. This is a burglarious method of plundering natural resources.

We must not adopt the inferior, semi-handicraft methods the Japanese imperialists employed in plundering our natural resources. We must exploit both high and low-grade ores, and must produce more ores by exploiting and processing large quantities of them. This is a correct way not only to protect and make effective use of our natural resources but also build up the nation under a far-reaching plan.

We must make a great revolution in the mining industry and must switch over to extracting and processing ores in huge quantities.

If we are to dig and process large quantities of ores, the mining industry must use large and high-speed equipment and diversify the transport. As for the compressors, we must introduce big ones, not small ones; we must introduce high-speed rock drills, high-speed sinker drills, large excavators and bulldozers. As to the ore-dressing shops, we must not use many low-capacity installations which occupy a lot of space; we must replace them with high-capacity ones so as to multiply the dressing capacity with smaller spaces. During this congress, we found out the possibility to more than double the capacity of the existing ore-dressing shops by improving equipment. This is very good.

Diversifying the transport is also important. In order to speed up the transport, coal and ore mines must install belt conveyers, rope-ways or electric cars where necessary.

Our country abounds with underground resources. If we actively extract and make proper use of them, our country will be richer and stronger. If we produce 10,000,000 tons of steel and use 5,000,000 tons at home and export the rest, we can obtain 500,000,000 pounds. If we produce 1,000,000 tons of nonferrous metals, our country will reach the world's highest level in the per-head output of nonferrous metals. If we sell 1,000,000 tons of nonferrous metals, we can obtain 500,000,000 pounds; and if we manufacture these into storage batteries, copper wires or motors for export, we can get scores of times more foreign currency than that amount. Therefore, we must extract large quantities of underground resources which are inexhaustible in our country, to produce more steel and turn out more nonferrous metals.

In order to carry out the technical revolution successfully in all realms of the national economy and fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of the set time, the machine-building industry must be developed still more.

The technical revolution is precisely the machine revolution. We can say that the machine-building industry is the centre of industry, its heart.

Even if we are to use large, modern and high-speed equipment, and diversify the transport in the mining industry, the machine-building industry must make different kinds of up-to-date machinery and equipment in large quantities. With the 400-500 hp. engines produced in our country, we can make 25-ton trucks and large bulldozers to be used at the ore mines. Once we are resolved and buckle down, we can manufacture high-speed sinker drills, high-speed rock drills and large crushers as many as we want.

In order to satisfactorily guarantee the pro-

duction of large machinery and equipment demanded by the mining industry and other different branches of the national economy, large-size machine-building centres must be built up. We must expand and reinforce the existing centres and set up another in the Kangson area.

However, with the machine-building industry alone we cannot fully meet the fast increasing demands for equipment. All branches of industry must set up their own machine-building centres to manufacture large equipment they need.

For instance, the metal-working industry should produce its own rolling equipment. Since the equipment for this industry does not need a high degree of precision, it can be made by this branch itself. And since the ore mining industry has its own mining machine-building factories, it must build them up to manufacture large mining equipment for itself.

From now we had better have the machine-building industry only manufacture machines needed in large quantities, and as for the equipment required by the mining, metallurgical, chemical or building-materials industries, they had better be made by the respective branches. At present the machine-building industry has far less machine tools than other industrial branches have. We still have a great reserve of machine tools which we can use. If each branch of industry makes proper use of the machine tools it now has, it will be able to produce on its own almost all machines and equipment it needs.

On their return, shop managers now attending this congress should see to it that the machine tools at their factories and enterprises are utilized properly. We must make an inventory of all machine tools throughout the country, and must raise their utility rate by redistributing those which have been irrationally distributed.

If we are to create large-size machine-

building centres and expand the existing large-size machine-building factories, we must radically increase the production of large machine tools.

It is impossible to import all equipment needed to build new large-size machine-building centres with precious foreign currency. We should produce necessary machinery and equipment with our own efforts by energetically waging an all-people campaign to multiply large machine tools.

Just as we waged the let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement in 1959, so we must wage a struggle to multiply huge machine tools such as large boring machines, lathes and turning lathes as an all-people campaign.

If we strive boldly, giving full play to our activity and creativity, as we did during the let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement in 1959, we will achieve a great success also in the campaign to multiply large machine tools. The Ryongsong Machine Plant manufactured an eight-metre turning lathe already more than a decade ago and the Pukjung Machine Plant produced a ten-metre turning lathe on the occasion of the Fifth Party Congress. There is no reason why other machine-building plants cannot make large machine tools such as a 15-metre lathe and 16-metre turning lathe.

Before, when we carried out economic construction in a difficult situation repelling all sorts of obstructionist manoeuvres of the internal and external enemies, we all fought hard with strained, mobilized attitudes. Today, however, as we have become a little well-off, some of our people are revealing self-complacency and lack of fighting spirit. The southern half of our homeland is still under the heels of the enemies. As our foes entrenched there are running amuck to wage a decisive battle with us, we are not allowed to be contented with the already gained successes and get indolent. We must be firmly resolved to smite the ene-

mies and achieve the ultimate victory of the revolution by increasing our political, economic and military strength. In all realms we must give free play to our revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and audaciously manufacture large machine tools, thus consolidating the large-size machine-building centres.

To proceed. We must direct great efforts to the development of the fishing industry.

Fishing has a great importance for the improvement of the people's living conditions. In our country, in order to solve the problem of complementary food for the people, increasing fish production is more advantageous than developing stockbreeding.

We have built large pig factories at many places. We made a considerable investment for them and their production cost is high because we have failed to run these factories properly. Because our country's stockbreeding has but a short history, it will take some time to develop it to a high level. However, we can say our fishing industry has a long history. From ancient times our people have caught fish using small sailboats, and as far as fishing is concerned, we have a definite experience. If we catch a lot of fish and each of us eats 200 or 300 grammes of fish every day, it is as good as eating 100 grammes of meat. In our country the quickest way to solve the problem of complementary food for the people is to develop the fishing industry.

In order to quickly increase the production of fish, we must thoroughly eliminate conservatism and empiricism and make a great revolution in fishing.

We must first use large fishing boats.

Every winter shoals of *myongtae* come into our coastal waters and stay for 40 days or so. However, because we have not enough large boats now, we are unable to catch plenty of them in our coastal waters. When there is a rough wind or waves are high, small boats cannot go out into the sea and work properly during the *myongtae* season. With small ves-

sels we can only work in the sea for about 20 days. If we have many large boats and catch the fish for 40 consecutive days, we can get more than 1,000,000 tons of *myongtae*.

If we have large-size vessels of 3,750 tons, we can easily catch about 1,000,000 tons of fish in deep sea. This year our fishing flotillas went out into deep seas a month earlier than usual and the 3,750-ton boats of our own make are catching 40 tons of fish per haul. I was told that they cannot catch more fish because they are not provided with enough factory mother ships.

At present a fishery station with several hundred workers catches 25,000 tons of fish a year, but a 3,750-ton vessel is capable of catching the same amount with 70 men. If we have just 100 fishing boats of 3,750 tons, we can catch 2,500,000 tons of fish.

The days are gone when we caught fish with small sailboats. We cannot catch plenty of fish with them. If we are to catch large quantities of fish, it is absolutely necessary to make large fishing boats.

Therefore, we must build many 3,750-ton boats and also make transports of 5,000 tons, 10,000 tons and 20,000 tons in order to bring in fish as soon as they are caught.

To build many large boats we must increase the production of different types of engines. Especially we must turn out lots of 2,500 hp. medium-speed engines. Only when we have these engines, can we make 5,000 and 10,000-ton boats. These engines can also be used to make diesel locomotives. At present the production of 2,500 hp. medium-speed engines is going on at a snail's pace. The workers and management personnel of the plants assigned to the production of these engines must make strenuous efforts to fulfil their pledge to the Party, come what may.

While making large fishing boats we must modernize and expand our harbours to enable large vessels to put in.

We must also make proper use of the refrigeratories already built. Through our hard efforts for the last few years, we have built many refrigeratories each with a capacity of more than 10,000 tons in Wonsan and other large ports and also a number of refrigeratories at places of consumption. Because we have built many refrigeratories, we are supplying our people with fresh fish all the year round. Of the fish caught last year, as much as 60,000 tons are still kept in cold storage. Thanks to these refrigeratories we can preserve fresh fish and supply them to the population all through the year. How nice this is!

However, you must not slight the development of small-scale fishing because we are to use large ships. From old times our forebears advised us to make use of the sea on the seashore and exploit mountains in mountainous areas. In our country surrounded by sea on three sides, we must make best use of the sea. The rural villages on the seashore should extensively conduct farming as well as fishing and actively develop small-scale fishing with small boats. Angling and seafood cultivation should be adequately organized.

Next, the chemical industry must be developed quickly.

For the advancement of this industry the most important thing is to greatly augment the production of carbide.

To our country, developing the chemical industry with the carbide of its own make is more advantageous than developing it with imported petroleum.

If we develop the chemical industry with petroleum, we can certainly make the products more diverse. However, since we are not yet in a position to produce petroleum, if we are to develop the chemical industry with it, we must buy a tremendous amount of petroleum from foreign countries. If we want to import petroleum, there will arise the problem of transport

and many other complex problems. The world's deposit of petroleum is not so great now.

Our country has limitless amount of limestone and anthracite—raw materials for carbide. Therefore, we should produce carbide in large quantities and advance the chemical industry, using it as a raw material. Then we can quickly develop our chemical industry and radically raise the people's living standard.

In order to increase the production of carbide, revolution must be made also in the realm of the carbide industry. At present the carbide furnaces are not made airtight; intense heat and harmful gas leak out profusely. We must quickly make the furnaces airtight so as to liberate the workers from heat-affected and harmful labour and markedly increase the production of carbide.

Much electricity is needed to produce carbide. So the carbide industries strive to save electricity as much as possible in making carbide.

For the advancement of the carbide industry we must build many hydroelectric power stations. It is more economical for us to build and run hydroelectric power stations than obtain electricity by burning coal, though their construction is somewhat difficult. So we had better construct many hydroelectric power stations. So far the cheapest electricity is produced by hydroelectric power stations.

Our country abounds in rivers on which hydroelectric power stations can be constructed. We can build more power stations on the Amnok-gang and Tokno-gang Rivers and can set up many on the Ryesong-gang, Chongchon-gang and Taedong-gang Rivers.

During the Fatherland Liberation War we went to Paeksong-ri, Suncheon County, South Pyongan Province and assigned the teaching staff and students of the university to the task of studying the problem of building a canal which would connect the Taedong-gang

River with Wonsan. Sometime ago they brought us a design under which a great canal would be constructed to link the Taedong-gang River with Wonsan and, using its sluice, electricity would be produced; the envisaged generating capacity is 580,000 kw. This is a very interesting problem, though, of course, it needs further examination. We must construct more hydroelectric power stations by actively exploiting our nation's hydroelectric power resources.

We must also study the problem of producing electricity by utilizing the power of tidal water. We must also construct an atomic power station with our own efforts.

Next, we must further develop railway transport.

The railway is the country's artery and the forerunner of the national economy. In our country's freight transport today, the railway plays the most important role. Therefore, we must carry through the Party's policy of giving priority to railway transport.

We must continue to push ahead powerfully with the electrification of railways. Electrification can markedly increase the capacity of railway transport. The electrification is easy; it requires a small amount of money and keeps the railways clean and tidy. From now, we must produce more copper and actively step up the electrification of railways.

While electrifying the railways, we must replace the rails with heavy ones, produce many heavy freight cars and expand yard tracks. Then the railway electrification will prove its true worth and augment the weight of traction several times.

To develop railway transport, we must also construct many railway lines.

We must accelerate railway electrification and the construction of new railway lines to ease the strain on transport and fully meet the fast increasing demands for transport.

2. ON THE TEN PERSPECTIVE GOALS OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

At the recent Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party we proposed the ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction.

We did this with a view to leading our people to fight more dynamically for the pre-scheduled fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and for the attainment of higher goals of socialist construction, with the inspiring prospects of the future and clear-cut fighting objectives. Only when the prospects are bright and inspiring and the fighting objectives clear, our people can strive to achieve them ahead of the set time as soon as possible.

Before, when we were fighting the Japanese imperialists, we proposed the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland. This programme stipulated the establishment of a genuine people's revolutionary government in Korea after crushing Japanese imperialism, the formation of revolutionary armed forces to fight for the independence of Korea, the nationalization of industries, agrarian reform, eight-hour workday, the equality of sexes, free compulsory education and other democratic policies. Accordingly, the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the people bravely struggled against Japanese imperialism, with a firm conviction that if this enemy was smitten, the people would become masters of power, the workers owners of fac-

tories and the peasants owners of land, the workers would work eight hours a day, youngsters would enjoy national education free of charge, and women would have equal rights with men. The ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction set forth this time will inspire our people to rise up more vigorously for the building of socialism and communism, by pointing out the bright prospects and clear-cut fighting goals.

We advanced the ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party also with a view to hearing the extensive opinions of the working class and the rest of popular masses and correctly mapping out the next perspective plan. At this congress you said you could attain the ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction in four years. This is very good. Whether the duration of the next perspective plan should be six years, or five years or four years, it will be discussed and decided upon at the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, after taking your views into consideration.

If we work hard, we can achieve the ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction in a short span of time.

Of these ten goals, the goal of producing 12,000,000 tons of steel is the most important,

and we can hit this target. Our country has an inexhaustible amount of iron ore and the ore-producing centres have now been built up. We are going to increase the Musan Mine's concentration capacity to 10,000,000 tons. At the same time augmenting the production capacities of existing iron ore mines, we intend to develop many new ones. Recently, iron ore deposits have been found in many places including the Kim Chaek area in North Hamgyong Province; the amount is tremendous and the grade is high. Since we are making necessary large-size equipment for mining development with our own efforts, we can develop many iron ore mines.

If we have plenty of iron ore, we can produce as much iron as we want. We are able to build furnaces, roasters and coke ovens entirely on our own. We have experience in building 1,500 cubic metre furnaces; so we can build 2,000 cubic metre furnace. If we construct just one set of 2,000 cubic metre furnace every year starting from next year, we can attain the goal of 12,000,000 tons of steel by 1980.

An important problem to be solved in the iron industry is to produce iron with our own fuel. Scientists, technicians and the working class in this field must solve this question by using our coal instead of coke, and, even when coke is used, maximizing its economy through raising the proportion of our coal to coke. Only then can our iron industry be quickly developed on a sound basis.

We can also attain the goal of 20,000,000 tons of cement. At present a modern cement factory with a capacity of 5,000,000 tons is under construction in the Suncheon area and we are planning to build another modern cement factory with a capacity of 5,000,000 tons in the Chonnae area in the future. Upon the completion of these two factories, they alone will produce 10,000,000 tons of cement. If just 5,000,000 tons are added to this, plus the present production capacity, it is possible to pro-

duce 20,000,000 tons of cement.

In addition to the goal of 12,000,000 tons of steel and the goal of 20,000,000 tons of cement, we will be able to attain all the rest of the goals—1,000,000 tons of nonferrous metals, 100,000,000 tons of coal, 50,000,000,000 kwh of electricity, 5,000,000 tons of mechanical products, 5,000,000 tons of seafood, 5,000,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, reclamation of 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland and 10,000,000 tons of grain.

Our Party is firmly convinced that the ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction will be achieved definitively. Once these goals are attained, our people will reach a high summit of socialism and our country will grow mightier.

Our achievement of these ten goals will hasten the south Korean revolution and the independent reunification of the country. And we will be able to give more powerful support to the south Korean people's revolutionary struggle, and encouraged by the successes scored by the people in the northern half of the Republic in socialist construction, they will ardently cherish the socialist system and more dynamically conduct their revolutionary struggle against US imperialism and its ball-carriers.

Our people's struggle to attain the ten goals of socialist economic construction will more forcefully inspire the world's progressive people in their battle for socialism, democracy, national independence and for the building of a new society.

The whole Party and entire people must be mobilized to fight dynamically for the great work of socialist construction so as to attain all the goals of the Six-Year Plan next year ahead of schedule and then advance towards the ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction. They will thus achieve these ten goals in the coming few years, come what will.

3. ON THE TASKS OF SHOP MANAGERS OF FACTORIES AND ENTERPRISES

Shop managers are in charge of production units at factories and enterprises. A shop of a large factory or enterprise is a sort of factory. Therefore, shop managers assume weighty responsibilities and their tasks are very important.

The most important aspect of shop managers' work is to organize production properly.

Only when the shop managers organize production properly, can their shops satisfactorily carry out their production assignments. To the producers production assignments are precisely their revolutionary tasks. It can be said, therefore, that the shop managers' main revolutionary task is to organize production so well as to guarantee the satisfactory fulfilment of production assignments given to their shops.

To organize production well, the shop managers must do a good job with men, with equipment and materials.

At the Second National Meeting of the Vanguard in the Chollima Workteam Movement we said that the central task of the Chollima Workteam Movement is to work well with men, with equipment and materials and with books. Here, work with men means intensifying the education of the working people, work with equipment means taking good care of equipment to make it operate at full capacity at all times and further modernizing it, and work with books means encouraging the working people to study

harder and constantly raising their cultural and technological standards.

In their work with men the shop managers must first work well with workteam heads.

We can say that the shop manager is what a company commander or a platoon leader to the army and the workteam head a squad leader. If they are to play their role satisfactorily, the shop managers must improve their work with the workteam heads and educate them well. In this way the workteam heads will work well with men, with equipment and materials and with books.

The shop managers must also educate the workers well to observe labour discipline voluntarily.

Tightening work discipline is one of the most important aspects of the management and operation of the socialist economy. If a factory lacks discipline and order, such a factory cannot be regarded as a socialist factory.

In order to strengthen work discipline, ideological education must be conducted properly so that all the workers will conduct their work voluntarily. In a capitalist society the workers are worked through coercive methods: they are beaten, cursed and dismissed. However, in a socialist society this is not permitted. In our society there is only the work discipline based on the workers' voluntariness.

The shop managers must educate all the workers well to love labour and do their

work in good faith. It is especially important for them to make full use of 480-minute workday. All the workers must not waste even a second of their 480-minute workday. During their working hours, they must dedicate all their energies and talents to their work, thinking of nothing but their duty to serve the interest of the working class and the entire people. Thus they will make more products without a single reject.

To tighten work discipline the shop managers and workteam heads must also organize work well. As I see at factories and enterprises, one of the main reasons why work discipline is not thoroughly established is that work is not organized properly. They must assign every worker to a definite work suited to his knowledge, skill and constitution and fully guarantee him work conditions; and they must always check how the workers work and correct their errors in plenty of time.

Work with equipment and materials is an important aspect to which the shop managers should pay close attention.

The production equipment is a valuable wealth of the country and an important asset to make the whole people well-off. Therefore, all economic management officials and workers should hold it dear and take good care of it.

The shop managers must direct attention to the management of equipment and opportunely check and repair it, while, at the same time, properly educating the workers to protect it. Thus all the workers must take the best care of the equipment, just as the soldiers of the People's Army take good care of their weapons like the apples of their eyes.

Strenuous efforts must be made to economize on materials, while properly looking after equipment. All the materials which are used at factories and enterprises are produced by our working class through their hard efforts. All shops and workteams must exer-

cise the maximum economy in steels and other materials and even a single metal shaving must not be thrown away.

In order to step up the campaign to economize on materials the shop managers must educate the workers well. Even when handling a piece of steel, the workers must be made to think how much the metallurgical workers sweated to melt iron and how hard the miners worked to dig iron ore. If they think this way, they will not waste steels and cast away metal shavings at random.

Next, the shop managers must keep the factories and shops neat and tidy.

As we have said time and again, we must build up the interiors of factories like palaces and their surroundings like parks. Only when we build up the environment neat and tidy, can we preserve the workers' health and produce superior manufactures.

The shop managers must correctly apply the socialist principle of distribution.

It must be applied thoroughly until every one is armed with communist ideology. Thus, they will receive a corresponding share to the quality and amount of work performed. We should be fair in our appraisal of men. A good worker should be appraised as good and a bad worker as bad. If they are appraised contrariwise, the working people may lose zeal for production.

The shop managers must correctly appraise their workteam heads' work and the productive activity of the workteams. To do this, they must go to the workteams, instead of just cooping themselves up in their offices. If they only check production statistics at their offices, they cannot accurately appraise how the workteams are working. They must always go to the production sites and assist the workteam heads in their work, working with the workers. Only by doing this, can the shop managers correctly appraise all activities carried out at their shops.

Next, the shop managers must strive to improve the technological skill of the workers and technicians. They must regularly organize meetings among the workers and technicians to impart technological skill and discuss techniques so that all the members of the shops constantly raise their level of technological skill.

It is necessary for the shop managers to have concern for the cultural life of the workers.

Men must have some rest after work. Particularly, the workers engaged in physical labour consume so much energy that they should take enough rest to restore it. The shop managers should pay deep attention to the workers' cultural life and guarantee conditions for them to have adequate rest.

During their rest the workers should be made to enjoy telecasts, read novels, see films, attend concerts and hold recreation gatherings. Before, some officials did not allow the workers to conduct artistic circle activities, complaining that they were absorbed in dancing, instead of production. It is wrong to consider that these activities will hamper production. Of course, artistic circle activities must not be conducted during working hours. After work, however, the workers should lead cultural life and make studies.

Now in our country conditions are provided for the workers to fully enjoy cultural life and make studies after eight-hour workday. Eight hours of work, eight hours of rest and eight hours of study have been demanded by the working class since the first days of labour movement. If you only forced the workers to work without giving them time to enjoy cultural life, they could neither develop nor live joyfully. Singing and dancing especially invigorate young workers and make them work harder. Therefore, the shop managers ought to organize well the cultural life of the workers.

The shop managers must also pay deep con-

cern to the supply service for the workers.

They are responsible for the workers' problems of food, clothing and housing. They must take meticulous care of them; they must check whether their bedrooms are properly warmed or not, whether they have complete sets of bedding or not, whether they take good sleep or not. A shop manager who is not interested in the supply service for the workers has no revolutionary comradeship. Such a man cannot make revolution well. The shop managers always have to pay deep concern for the workers' supply service so that they will feel no inconveniences whatsoever.

The shop managers must make sure that all their workers lead their political lives faithfully.

Organizational life and studies are important aspects of their political lives. Only when these are intensified, can the working people be revolutionized. Therefore, Party members must take an active part in Party organizational life and the members of the working people's organizations in their respective organizational lives.

Organizational life is indispensable to everybody and nobody must disturb it. The shop managers must not only set an example in taking part in their organizational lives but also provide conditions for their shop members to lead their organizational lives faithfully. Thus, all of them must be made to constantly revolutionize themselves through organizational life and work, study and live with a communist spirit of "One for all and all for one."

Lastly, let me touch briefly on enhancing the role of young intellectuals in carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Young intellectuals who are at factories and enterprises for training have so far done a lot of work. However, theirs is but an initial success; in order to carry out their tasks given by the Party, they must do more work.

They must never be contaminated by ar-

chaic ideas; they must maintain their high degree of revolutionary spirit and vigorously carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Especially, they must forcefully carry on the ideological revolution and strive to fully arm the working people with our Party's Juche idea and revolutionize all of society. They must strengthen the ideological struggle against haggling over the Party's orders and instructions and carrying them out in a haphazard way, against the wastage of manpower, conservatism, passivism and irresponsibility.

Today the revolutionary zeal of our working class is very high. Upholding the Party's militant call the working class throughout the country have risen up in the struggle for the great work of socialist construction. The question is how to organize and mobilize the

related revolutionary zeal of the working class. The departments of the Party Central Committee as well as the Administration Council and other state and economic organizations must skilfully perform their organizational work so as to give full play to the high revolutionary zeal of the working class. Thus, they will bring about a new great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction.

I hope all of you present at this meeting and the entire working class throughout the country will work well in accordance with the spirit of this congress and fight more dynamically to occupy all the heights of the Six-Year Plan one year ahead of schedule as urged by the Red Letter of the Party Central Committee addressed to all Party members.

THE Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial, a grand and modern monumental building with a total floor space of 52,000 square metres, opened. The new memorial is on the bank of the picturesque Potonggang River in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

The memorial divides into halls showing the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the struggle in the period of democratic revolution, the struggle of the heroic Korean People's Army (KPA) and the struggle of the people in the rear, the barbarities and defeat of US imperialism and the support and encouragement of the world people to the Korean people during the Fatherland Liberation War.

On display there are a great store of various materials showing how our people defeated the imperialist aggressors, such as mementoes and relics, big and small sandtables and panoramas, photographs and pictures of major battles, weapons used by our KPAs with which they rendered distinguished services and weapons captured from the enemy and what not.

In the memorial visitors see first the impressive materials on the revolutionary family of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Juche-oriented line of the Korean revolution set forth by the leader, the formation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), the brilliant military tradition established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the superb and unique war methods created by him.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who appeared as the sun of the nation, fathered the great Juche idea to show the only correct path to be followed by the Korean revolution and founded the KPRA, revolutionary armed forces, guided by his immortal Juche idea, under the difficult circumstances.

In the arduous days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the leader armed the men of the KPRA firmly with the great Juche idea, secured the firm leadership of the Party within the army, adhered to the working-

class principle in the building of armed forces and educated the armymen in the revolutionary comradeship and the revolutionary spirit of unity between the army and the people.

The ideological system of Juche firmly established in the revolutionary army, the firm maintenance of the Party leadership over the army, the observance of the working-class principle in the building of revolutionary armed forces, revolutionary comradeship, the revolutionary spirit of unity between the army and the people, the combination of the standing armed forces and civil army in the building of revolutionary armed forces—all these are the main elements of our Party's glorious tradition in building armed forces which was established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker of military strategy, in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated the million-strong army of Japanese imperialism by his brilliant strategies and tactics and unique war methods and carried the great cause of national restoration to final

A PALACE SHOWING GREAT VICTORY OF JUCHE-ORIENTED THOUGHT OF MILITARY STRATEGY AND OUTSTANDING WAR METHODS

success.

Visitors move on to the halls devoted to the period of democratic revolution.

There they see the historical materials showing the activities of the leader who, after the country's liberation, established our Party and people's power and carried out democratic reforms and who created the KPA and strengthened and developed it.

The leader proclaimed to the whole world the birth of the KPA on February 8, 1948, which was formed on the basis of the preparations for building up regular revolutionary armed forces.

The creation of the KPA was an organizational expansion of the KPRA and a brilliant fruit of the prolonged struggle waged by the great



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cuts the red tape at the opening ceremony of the new Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial

leader for the building of regular revolutionary armed forces.

After the creation of the KPA, an invincible revolutionary armed force of our Party and people, the great leader directed deep concern to and took all measures for, strengthening its fighting capacity, giving on-the-spot guidance to unit after unit of the three services.

Put on display in the memorial are the materials showing how the US imperialist aggressors occupying south Korea made preparations for an all-out armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic while reducing south Korea to their colony and military base, and started it.

All the materials prove that US imperialism is the igniter of the Korean war and the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

The rich materials showing the victorious course of the great Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion by the US imperialist aggressors are exhibited in over 60 rooms according to the stages of the war and services and arms.

Visitors see the uncommon strategies and tactics and the outstanding art of command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and the boundless loyalty of the officers and men of our heroic KPA to the leader, their Supreme Commander, and their mass heroism displayed in the battles against the enemy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Fatherland Liberation War waged by our people was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle against the allied forces of world

reaction headed by US imperialism and a bitter class struggle against the enemies of the people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 145.)

When the war broke out, the leader made a historic radio address entitled "Every Effort for Victory in the War" and advanced a strategic policy for frustrating the enemy's armed invasion at once, switching over to the counteroffensive and annihilating the enemy's main forces by great mobility and repeated blows before the US imperialist aggressors could bring in massive reinforcements and liberating south Korea, and commanded operations.

The heroic KPA officers and men swiftly went over to the counteroffensive and mass-destroyed the enemy forces and liberated Seoul, the bulwark of the US imperialist colonial rule, three days after the war started.

Visitors move on to impressively see a sandtable and a big panorama showing the Taejon liberation battle.

The leader made a scientific analysis of the balance between our army and the enemy. On this basis, he guided the KPA to make frontal and flank attacks on the enemy, with closely co-ordinating operations by all arms. At the same time he directed some units to quickly make a detour to the south of Taejon to penetrate deep into the enemy's rear, block off his retreat and cut the route for his reinforcements. He thereby led the KPA to encircle and annihilate the enemy including the 24th Division of the US imperialist aggressor troops.

The historic materials and sandtables in the memorial show the victorious drives the officers and men of our heroic KPA made, wiping out the enemy forces, under the wise guidance of the great leader, such as the Andong liberation battle, the Rakdong-gang River crossing operation, the liberation of the wide area of south Korea. They also show impressively democratic reforms carried out in the liberated area of the south.

In September 1950, the frontline situation became very tense.

In their desperate attempt to attain their aggressive end, the US imperialist aggressors brought into the Korean front their entire Pacific forces, ground, naval and air, and even the troops of their 15 satellite countries under the UN signboard.

In dealing with this grave situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a strategic policy for delaying the enemy's drive and gaining time to ensure the planned retreat of the main units of the KPA, continue to prepare reserve and open a new phase for the victory of the war, and organized and led the struggle for its successful implementation.

While organizing the strategic retreat, the leader opened a second front behind the enemy line.

On the other hand, in preparation for a new counteroffensive, the leader regrouped the units which had come back from the front, retrained and rearmed them with new weapons, organized new divisions and reserve units

Part of the new Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial





The tank used to fly the flag of our Republic over the puppet government building in the Seoul liberation battle

quickly and took revolutionary measures to increase the fighting capacity of the KPA.

Our people and People's Army overcame the stern trial of the strategic retreat. Late in October 1950, the war entered the third stage. Our KPA went over to an all-out counteroffensive and drove the invaders south of the 38th parallel, encircling and annihilating the enemy everywhere in cooperation with the second front units operating behind the enemy line.

In June 1951, the front line was fixed along the 38th parallel.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down a new strategic policy for the fourth stage of the war. His policy involved building strong defence positions and launching active positional defence operations to maintain the existing front line and ceaselessly strike at and wipe out the enemy, while preparing conditions for ultimate victory of the war by gaining time to increase the fighting

capacity of the KPA and consolidate the rear.

Visitors are deeply impressed by various original war methods created by the leader in those days, such as tunnelling warfare, aircraft-hunting group movement, snipers' activities, night raids, tank-hunting group movement and the action of mobile artillery, and by their great vitality.

The officers and men of our heroic KPA accepted unconditionally and defended and carried out thoroughly without the slightest vacillation in any adversity the strategic and tactical policies advanced by Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung and his orders and instructions and mercilessly wiped out the aggressors, displaying peerless mass heroism everywhere on the front in each stage of the war.

Singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung", the hero-soldiers on Height 1211 ruthlessly mowed down the enemy troops who were attacking them desperately and defended the height.

All the officers and men of the heroic KPA were totally loyal to the leader and defended every inch of the fatherland with their blood, as the fighters on Height 1211 did.

In a hall dedicated to the struggle of the people in the rear, visitors first see the leader's teaching:

"Victory in modern warfare depends largely on whether manpower and material resources needed to carry out the war are fully secured for a long period. Hence, we should direct deep attention to consolidating the rear." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 381.)

There are photographs and pictures of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung addressing the joint meeting of province, city and county people's committee chairmen and leading Party functionaries, of the leader among workers of a munitions factory and of the leader guiding people to consolidate the rear, and photo materials on the struggle of the people in the rear to execute the leader's instructions and vivid and impressive reminders of the struggle at the time.

In order to consolidate the rear, the leader strengthened, first of all, the Party, the general staff of the revolution, and people's power organs in every way and at the same time energetically organized and guided the work to mobilize all manpower and material resources of the country for the victory of the war. As a result, all work in the rear was put on a war footing in a short time, and the whole country and the entire people rose as one in the drives for boosting production for war victory under the slogan: "The rear is also a front!"

The workers actively launched a "front shock brigade movement" and a "youth workteam

movement" and smoothly ensured the production for war victory in defiance of the enemy's barbarous bombing.

Inspired by the on-the-spot guidance of the fatherly leader and his deep solicitude, our peasants strove to increase the grain production, fully displaying their patriotic devotion, for the victory of the war.

Thanks to the inspiring guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and the resolute struggle waged by the officers and men of the KPA and the entire people who displayed peerless mass heroism under his leadership, the Fatherland Liberation War ended in a great victory for our people.

The hero-Korean people shattered the myth about the "mightiness" of US imperialism to atoms and placed it on the downward road to ruin.

The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial is a palace showing the Juche-oriented thought of military strategy and outstanding war methods of the great leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted military thinker, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and legendary hero; it is a fine school which shows the victorious course of the anti-imperialist revolutionary war waged by our revolutionary armed forces and people under the wise guidance of the leader and the rich experiences of war accumulated in the course.

The memorial proves that invincible are the heroic KPA and the Korean people that, firmly armed with the immortal Juche idea of the leader and closely rallied around him, fight, readily giving their youth and lives if necessary, for the Party and revolution, for their socialist fatherland and people.



Part of the hall dedicated to the Party political work

Immortal Revolutionary Exploits, Brilliant Life

—On the Occasion of the 80th Birthday of Kim Hyong Jik—

Upholding the magnificent programme of great socialist construction, our people are now vigorously making a grand revolutionary onward movement. In this grandiose circumstance, they significantly greet the 80th birthday of Kim Hyong Jik, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's father, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea.

On this occasion, our people recall with the feeling of unbounded respect the noble life of Kim Hyong Jik who performed immortal revolutionary exploits, dedicating his whole life to the country and the people.

Kim Hyong Jik was born on July 10, 1894 at historic Mangyongdae.

Kim Hyong Jik was born and educated in a revolutionary and patriotic family. Already in the days of the Pyongyang Sungsil Middle School he organized and led to victory pupil strikes against the American missionary who crept into Korea under the cloak of a "religionist" and was spreading America-worship under the signboard of "education" and exposed the cunningness and aggressive design of US imperialism, energetically fought against the colonial slave education of Japanese imperialism and emerged as an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country.

In order to plunge into revolutionary activities he left the school halfway to become a professional revolutionary. He held high the banner of national independence for the first time and hewed out in his own way the path to the independent development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle at a time when the Korean people did not know how to fight in the confused situation in the early days of the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism.

Kim Hyong Jik said:

"The Koreans should have the Koreans' spirit at any place. Korea's independence will not be given by any foreigners. History teaches us that relying on outside forces is the path leading to the ruin of the country."

While rallying the broad anti-Japanese patrio-

tic forces, Kim Hyong Jik devoted all his energies to the formation of an anti-Japanese revolutionary organization which would secretly prepare political and military forces to defeat Japanese imperialism and win national independence in the future.

Having made these preparations, he founded the Korean National Association, an influential anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, in March 1917 under the bloody suppression of Japanese imperialism. Its fighting programme was to win Korean independence by the Korean people themselves, not depending on foreign forces but uniting all patriotic forces, and not by employing the method of petition or reform but combining political and military activities.

In the period before and after the March First Uprising of 1919 the KNA was the most steadfast revolutionary organization in the stand against imperialism and the biggest and most active anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in our country.

The formation of the KNA was the realization of the far-reaching plan of Kim Hyong Jik to lead the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country independently and in a unified way and the fruit of his painstaking efforts to put it into practice; it was an event of historic import which gave a great impetus to the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

The KNA showed the clear-cut road ahead of our anti-Japanese national-liberation movement which was undergoing severe ordeals in those days and sowed the seed of struggle, seed of revolution, in the hearts of our people who were lamenting over their tragic fate of statelessness.

Besides the KNA, an illegal organization, Kim Hyong Jik also formed legal organizations, such as the Hakgyo-gye (School Association), the Pisok-gye (Stone Monument Association) and the Hyangto-gye (Local Community Association), to rally broad masses and rouse them to an active anti-Japanese struggle.

Scared by the people's powerful anti-Jap-

anese struggle, the Japanese imperialists made desperate efforts to locate the underground revolutionary organization.

In the autumn of 1917, the KNA was betrayed by a stooge of the Japanese imperialists, and Kim Hyong Jik and more than 100 others connected with the KNA were arrested by the Japanese imperialist police.

With no amount of brutal torture and appeasement, could the Japanese imperialist police break his lofty revolutionary will to restore the fatherland and his indomitable revolutionary spirit.

In prison, he was subjected to barbarous

torture. But he did not stop fighting, and worked out plans for a new struggle after his release.

He was in prison for some one year. When he was released he did not take even a brief rest to restore his health, but left his birthplace, Mangyongdae, in order to wage a more energetic and new struggle.

*Comrade, do you know
The green pine standing on Namsan Hill?
The rigors of snow and frost
Make strike
But life returns
When spring comes round
With warm sunshine.*



The statue of Kim Hyong Jik



Kim Hyong Jik imbuing workers and peasants with the progressive idea

This is a poem written by Kim Hyong Jik before he left Mangyongdae. The poem fully shows his indomitable revolutionary spirit, his firm faith in victory and his fiery revolutionary zeal.

When he was carrying on his revolutionary activities in the northern border areas of Korea and in northeast China, Marxism-Leninism began to be disseminated in Korea and the Korean nationalist movement was giving way to the communist movement.

In this historical period, Kim Hyong Jik, as a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle, worked energetically to build Korea's anti-Japanese national-liberation movement to new heights under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

He set forth an epochal policy of waging an active anti-Japanese struggle which combined the political with military activities by rallying the revolutionary forces and the broad anti-Japanese forces and achieving the union of the whole nation, and strove to implement it.

He visited coal and ore mines, lumber stations, ferries and many rural villages in vast

areas of Korea and northeast China to imbue the oppressed working masses with anti-Japanese spirit and patriotism, and promoted their revolutionary awakening, teaching that they could defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve national restoration only by their struggle.

Kim Hyong Jik also united the broad anti-Japanese masses organizationally in various forms and ways in accord with their preparedness and specific features to greatly enhance their role in the national-liberation struggle.

He approached broad-mindedly numerous anti-Japanese independence fighters who were nationalistic and enlisted them in the struggle. He educated religious men, patriotic-minded traders and influential men of localities and even those serving the enemy's government institutions and mobilized them for the anti-Japanese struggle. In this way, he united all the anti-Japanese forces.

He attached great importance to the decisive role of armed struggle in the colonial national-liberation struggle and energetically made preparations for armed struggle.

Thanks to his unremitting, energetic efforts,

the revolutionary forces grew rapidly and many progressive independence fighters gradually supported advanced ideas. A lot of them later changed the course of their struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement and became Communists.

Thus, the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country began to develop under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the sacred struggle for national restoration took a victorious path.

Indeed, Kim Hyong Jik performed priceless revolutionary exploits in raising the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country to new heights through his protracted, arduous struggle.

Kim Hyong Jik was not only an ardent revolutionary fighter who dedicated his whole life to the restoration of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people but also a revolutionary and patriotic educator who selflessly strove to bring up the rising generation into ardent patriots and revolutionaries.

The patriotic and revolutionary idea of *Chiwon* formulated by him is based on the spirit of national independence, the idea of continued revolution and the popular, revolutionary educational thought that impel one to warmly love one's country and people and rely on one's own strength in the struggle against aggression and subjugation with a high aim of achieving the independence and prosperity of one's country and winning the freedom and happiness of one's people.

When he was still young, Kim Hyong Jik taught in Mangyongdae, his native village, and in Ponghwa-ri, Kangdong county, where he imbued the children and youth with the idea of *Chiwon* and brought them up as patriots. Everywhere he went, he set up schools and wrote textbooks to rear the rising generation as fighters for national restoration.

Even though he was busy with the revolutionary struggle, he reared his sons as ardent patriots and fine revolutionaries who would succeed him and revolutionized his whole family.

Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country who devoted his whole life to the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people and a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement, passed away, to our regret, at the age of 32 in 1926 due to the ill health he got in the course of arduous revolutionary struggle, without seeing the independence of the country which he had so ardently aspired after.

The whole life of Kim Hyong Jik replete with the great revolutionary exploits which will shine forever in the annals of the fatherland is enshrined in the hearts of our people and all the revolutionary peoples and serves as a fine paragon of their life and struggle.

Kim Hyong Jik fought with all dedication to bring the glorious day of national restoration,

(Continued on Page 45)

The historic Ponghwa revolutionary site today



Pear Tree in Ponghwa-ri

Visitors to Ponghwa-ri, the historic revolutionary site, see a pear tree at the back of the house where there lived Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter who dedicated his whole life to the struggle for the country's independence and the people's liberty and liberation, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement.

Along with the rock site where Kim Hyong Jik used to meet members of the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, to give them guidance in their work, the place for morning exercises, the *Tulmae* tree and the monuments erected by the Pisok-gye



(Stone Monument Association), the pear tree is associated with lofty patriotism of Kim Hyong Jik.

In 1916, 58 years ago, he shifted the theatre of revolutionary struggle from Mangyongdae to Ponghwa-ri, and, while teaching at the Myongsin School, laid the mass base of revolutionary struggle. Revolutionary work kept him busy always, day and night. But, he divided his time to take young people to plant fruit trees around the village and even on the banks of the Sujong-chon rivulet.

Young people and villagers, he said, should plant fruit trees in the gardens of and around their houses to beautify their village and country. He further stated that to love trees was to love the country. In this way he implanted ardent patriotism in their minds and inspired them with conviction that the day would surely come when all people would live happily in their fatherland covered with fruit trees and cleared of the Japanese imperialists.

He grafted a fragrant pear tree on a wild pear tree at the back of his house. He took good care of the new pear tree. It grew strong, withstanding violent storms and produced sweet, fragrant pears.

In spring the pear tree at the foot of the Ponghwa-san Hill bore beautiful flowers and in autumn it yielded fragrant fruits.

The lofty will of Kim Hyong Jik, who loved the country and the people, has been realized brilliantly by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and today the whole land has turned into an orchard yielding a great abundance of fruits, into a people's paradise where they live a perfectly happy life.

Industrial Front Marches, Beating Drum of Revolution Aloud

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a revolutionary policy of mobilizing the whole Party and the entire people for a grand socialist construction struggle. This policy has touched off a new, heroic struggle and the whole country is now agog with a powerful revolutionary struggle.

Our heroic workers and other toiling people, intensely loyal to the leader, are working miracles and unprecedented innovations through the great "speed-up campaign."

At the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea the leader put forward a new, magnificent militant programme for marked progress in our revolution and construction, and, for its successful implementation, pointed out the five fronts—the capital construction front, the industrial front, the agricultural front, the transport front and the fisheries front—on which efforts should be concentrated immediately, and set a general onward movement on foot.

He attached greater importance to the industrial front than four others and said that a great innovation on that front would greatly promote the onward movement of grand construction as a whole.

This front must play a leading role in the grand construction battle of the whole Party, the entire country and all the people.

It comprises most of the heights of the current Six-Year Plan and of the ten major heights of the next grand prospective plan, such as heights of steel, nonferrous metals, coal, electric power, cement, machinery and equipment and chemical fertilizers. Therefore, the pre-schedule fulfilment of the current plan, the capture of the heights envisaged under the next plan and the successful grand construction battle largely depend, in the last analysis, on the fight on the industrial front.

Indeed, this front has to fulfil an important

task to clear the way ahead of the struggle for grand socialist construction and ensure victories on all fronts of grand construction.

Though high peaks lie ahead of the industrial front and the road to them is not royal, our people can reach them without fail.

Our heroic working class have vigorously fought with single-hearted devotion along the straight path indicated by the leader and demonstrated their inexhaustible might and militancy; they have completed industrialization in a short time of 14 years, which had taken others a few centuries, and built a powerful, independent industry unaffected by the worldwide economic fluctuation, from war ruins in which everything had been razed to the ground.

There is nothing impossible for our revolutionary working class who work and live on the leader's ever-victorious Juche idea, with the strong spirit of self-reliance and self-determination, and in whose veins only one blood, blood of Juche type, runs. They can carry out whatever tasks the Party assigns.

At this full-significant, history-making turning point when we should bring about a leap-ing progress toward socialism-communism, carry out a grand undertaking to go down in history, our heroic working class on the industrial front are afire with an enthusiasm to fulfil with credit their honourable task of grand construction by rushing forward vigorously, beating the drum of revolution aloud, and thereby be intensely loyal to the great leader.

The heroic workers and other toiling people in the mining industry, the first process of production, and the power industry are well aware that it is an important guarantee of victory in the grand construction battle to further strengthen the country's raw-material, fuel and power bases, and are making an

onrush to produce and send more coal, ferrous and nonferrous metal ores and electric power to the sites of decisive battles dashing forward like a hurricane.

The workers and other toiling people in metallurgical, chemical and building-materials industries are also striving to plant a flag of victory on the heights of steel, chemical fertilizers and cement; they are fully satisfying the needs of the construction sites and farms where hot battles go ahead.

The principal task of the Six-Year Plan is to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution. The fulfilment of the tasks requires a larger number of modern machines and equipment.

Our machine-builders infinitely faithful to the Party, are making a leaping progress in the production of machines and equipment such as tractors, trucks, mining machines, vessels and ordered machines and equipment, greatly accelerating the whole of grand construction.

The combatants in light industry are harder at work to execute better and faster the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader to radically improve the people's life by producing larger quantities of high-quality consumer goods and fulfilling the Six-Year Plan in the terms of output value within this year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"All the Party members and working people should make a new leap forward in socialist construction by energetically accelerating construction at a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed."

To dash forward at a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed is the only way to accelerate speed to the maximum in carrying out the task of the industrial front for sharply increasing the might of our Juche industry and for bringing about another radical change in the face of the country, in the grand construction work which would take scores of years.

Stepping up the "speed-up campaign," the most revolutionary, best, wisest Juche-based method of organizing battles, advanced by the

Party centre, our heroic workers and other toiling people are now dashing forward like the wind, creating the fastest-ever speed and improving the quality of their products markedly.

The "speed-up campaign" is, indeed, a principal form of fight for socialist construction, which is designed to press ahead with all work by the method of blitz; it represents an absolutely revolutionary principle of developing work, which embodies the leader's great Juche idea and thought on continued revolution.

Today, all the Party organizations and functionaries on the industrial front are working among the masses in a spirit of youth, ambitious, energetic and sprightly, as becomes participants in the fierce battle for grand construction. The result is that our workers and other toiling people, armed more firmly with the great Juche idea of the leader, fully display the revolutionary spirit of absolutizing and unconditionally implementing the leader's teachings under any conditions and do all work by the blitz and finish-one-by-one methods.

The leader taught that the great reserve for growth in production today lies in rapidly developing science and technology. True to his teaching, the workers and other toiling people on the industrial front push forward dynamically comprehensive mechanization and automation through an energetic collective technical innovation drive under the banner of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. In particular, they are energetically accelerating the replacement of machines and equipment with large, modern and high-speed ones at coal and ore mines, machine-building plants and other sectors of the industrial front.

The workers and other toiling people on the industrial front, boundlessly faithful to the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and closely rallied around him, are making a grandiose Chollima march to hasten brilliant triumph in the grand construction battle, beating the drum of revolution aloud.

Tong Hae Son

"Speed-up Campaign" in Steel Production

There is a steel plant on the beautiful east coast in the northern region of Korea. It is the Chollima Songjin Steel Works honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung." Its steelworkers, infinitely faithful to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are making a general march, an all-out charge, in the production of steel, holding aloft the great revolutionary banner of "speed-up campaign."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung taught:

"All the Party members and working people should make uninterrupted innovation and continued advance without slackening the heightened revolutionary spirit in the slightest degree and effect another great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction. Thus, they will overfulfil the national economic plan for this year and lay a solid groundwork for carrying out all the assignments of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule."

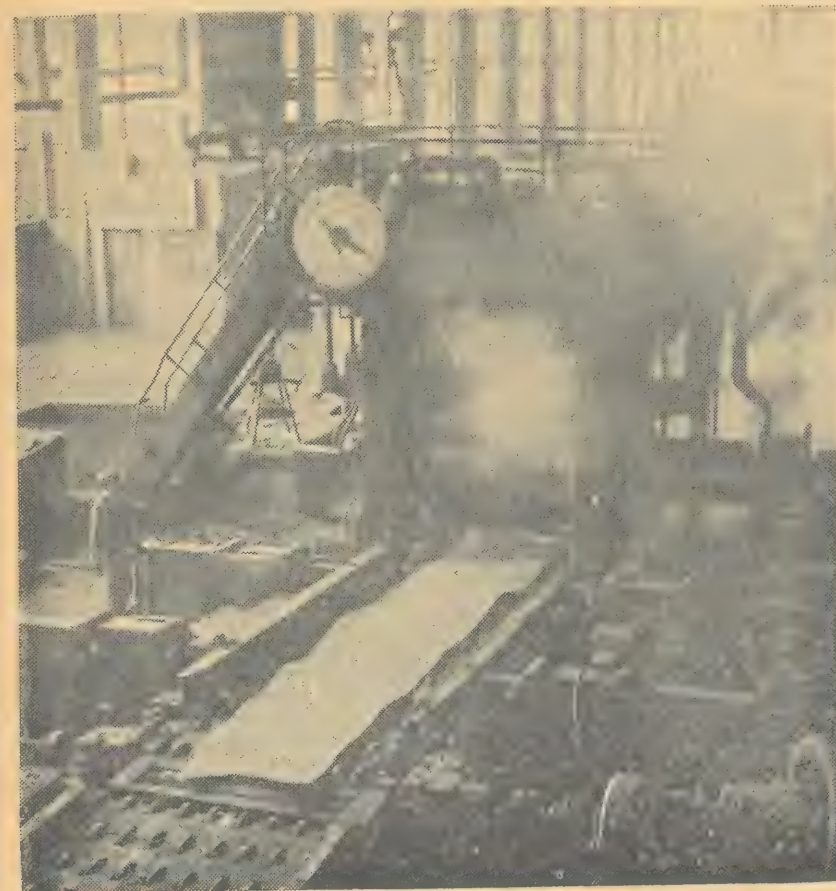
Upholding the leader's programmatic teaching, the steel-makers there are effecting a great upsurge in the production of steel in high spirits. All shops and sectors of the works are pervaded with a high fighting spirit.

"Let's display again the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and plant before anybody else the flag of victory on the height of steel envisaged under the Six-Year Plan within this year according to the line of grand socialist construction advanced by the great leader!"

"Let's turn out more steel for grand socialist construction at a 'new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed'—'loyalty speed'!"

These are expressive of the firm resolve of the steelworkers who are dashing forward like a hurricane to be faithful to the

"Speed-up campaign" is afoot at medium plate shop No. 2



leader's teaching. The combatants of the Chollima steel shop lead the van in the grand Chollima onward movement.

From the beginning of this year, they have kept up the greatest-ever upsurge in the production of steel under the great revolutionary banner of "speed-up campaign," a wise method indicated by the Party centre, which calls for organizing and doing all kinds of work by the blitz and finish-one-by-one methods, giving full play to the revolutionary zeal of people and enlisting all their might, wisdom and material and technical forces.

Deeply conscious that it is the duty of the steelmakers infinitely loyal to the leader to produce even one more ton of steel for grand socialist construction, the smelters of the shop had invented and manufactured a device for charging and other operations and recently remoulded it to boost labour productivity and increase sharply the per electric-furnace output of steel.

Head Cho Byong Ju of the technical innovation team and other technicians at this shop made strenuous efforts to work out a new, rational high-speed steel making method.

They started this task with an unbreakable fighting spirit. They knew full well that only when they develop the "speed-up campaign" which reflects the strong revolutionary will and spirit of our people can they carry out ahead of the set time their assignments of the Six-Year Plan for steel production without additional investment of manpower and equipment.

Full of a firm conviction and ardent passion, they studied advanced science and technique and established close contacts with scientific research institutions. They also went to workers for counsel when they met with knotty problems.

In the course, they thought out a bold plan to produce steel by reducing one out of many steps in steel making. Thus, a new high-speed steel making method was worked out.

Its introduction shortened the heat by more

than one hour and twenty minutes on an average, with the result that the consumption of electricity and subsidiary raw materials per ton of steel drastically decreased and the output of steel increased 1.3 times.

The workers and technicians at this shop advance, never stagnating and standing still. Not resting on their laurels, they are now carrying on a blitz to bring about a bigger upsurge in the production of steel.

Labour Hero Choe Ju Pil, head of electric furnace No. 1 and commander of the "Pibada" ("The Sea of Blood") guards, advanced a new plan.

He attended the recent historic National Industrial Congress graced with the presence of the fatherly leader. At the congress he had the honour of receiving the leader's earnest instruction that the steelworkers, who should capture the height of steel, one of the heights to be scaled preferentially in the grand socialist construction battle, must make another big leap forward in production. He has worked hard to implement the leader's programmatic instruction creditably.

During the congress he pledged himself:

"Dear leader, we'll never fail to capture the height of steel. We'll justify your deep trust with loyalty to you by making an all-out march, a general charge, in the van of the grand socialist construction battle."

Whenever he recalled the unforgettable days of the congress, his production results seemed to be too poor. This thought never left his mind.

By that time, he and his men had made medium repairs on their electric furnace once a month. To do this, they had had to stop its operation for a few hours. The idle time of the furnace had been too long for him.

He conceived a plan of producing more steel by shortening the repair time. He resolved never to fail to devise a new method of repairs for continuous charging.

He thought that if they replaced the heating chamber whole the continuous charging would be possible. His original plan was readily supported by technicians.

But it was quite a task to fulfil their heavy production assignments and at the same time perfect in a short time this method requiring complex and precise experiments.

As they had done so, the technicians went among the producer masses—smelters and crane operators—who are the source of inexhaustible wisdom, for their advice. The technical staff of the designing and technical preparation rooms, too, frequented the steel shop carrying blueprints and other technical documents with them.

They made persistent efforts to solve the matter. The workers did their best to help the technicians.

Smelters and crane operators got together after their day's work to pool their wisdom on their rich experiences gained in their long working life and informed the technicians of their conclusion which was greatly helpful to the latter.

Sometimes workers and technicians had hot debates all through the night.

They worked on the task day and night to be intensely loyal to the leader.

At last the day came when they introduced the new method of repairs.

Smelters and technicians at the steel shop surrounded electric furnace No. 1 just before tilting it.

The bell rang and the head of the furnace issued command:

"Tilt the furnace!"

The molten steel poured out of the furnace. Then numberless incandescent sparks shot up with a deafening roar.

Instantly a crane lifted up the red-hot heating chamber, leaving its bottom, and moved to the furnace-building yard. Then it brought a new heating chamber and put it down on the bottom. Now, without losing time, the charging

started.

The smelters and technicians who closely followed the furnace with bated breath hugged each other for joy and their cries of victory shook the steel shop.

Their new method—the method of repairing furnace by means of replacing the heating chamber whole—proved successful.

This was what the resourceful and bold working class in Chollima Korea thought up.

That day they reduced the time of repairing furnace to less than one-fifth, providing the steel shop with the possibility of boosting its output sharply.

All other workers and technicians of the steel works are also developing the collective technical innovation drive with an intense loyalty to the leader and an indomitable will to implement his instruction thoroughly without fail.

The workers at the Chollima roughing shop boldly remoulded processes and reorganized production and exceeded the rated capacity of the blooming mill by far.

The workers at the Chollima forge remoulded their equipment technically to effect an upsurge in the production, giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The workers and technicians at the electrode and refractory shop satisfactorily meet, without additional investment of manpower and equipment, the requirement of the sharply-increasing steel production for electrodes.

All other workers and technicians of the works rush ahead, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of "speed-up campaign."

The steelmakers at this works in whose veins runs the only one blood, the blood of Juche type, are continuing with a vigorous march with an infinite loyalty to the great leader, giving a free rein to Chollima, to plant the flag of victory on the height of steel envisaged under the Six-Year Plan within this year.

Li Su Kang

Prospering Plateau, New Thriving Life

A snow-capped mountain soars to heaven above a vast plateau stretching for 40 kilometres. It is Mt. Paekdu-san, the sacred mountain of the revolution, which has been given an undying glory by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. State Combined Farm No. 5 honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung" lies on the plateau at the foot of the mountain.

Endless green wheat fields wave and beautiful potato flowers play in the breeze from the top of the mountain.

According to the chief agronomist, the farm is as wide as the cultivated land of a county and the size of fields averages 30 *chongbo*, the small ones ten *chongbo*.

Mechanized wheat harvesting



Such big fields—wheat, potato, bean and flax fields and what not—are so carefully tended that not a single weed is to be found.

When I stood captivated with the beauty of the Paekdu Plateau in the early summer, drawing in the fresh air, the roar of a plane assailed from behind and deafened my ears.

The plane was over windbreaks. A worker of the farm was commanding it by a radio. According to his command, the plane came low and sprayed an agricultural chemical over a vast wheat field. The chemical spread like a fog and settled in the field. The plane disappeared into the "fog" to emerge over another field....

"Many places of this plateau are associated with our revolutionary history. Our farm is situated in the glorious revolutionary battle site where the leader made the gun report of national restoration after leading his units into the homeland during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. At the time, he deeply sympathized with the people here in the depth of misery and urged them to fight to defeat the Japanese imperialists as early as possible and build a new fatherland good to live in. Now this plateau, as planned by him, has turned into a happy land where farming is done with the help of planes, machines and agricultural chemicals. The leader has made this plateau a prospering one. Stories about his love and favours for us here are too many to tell," said the chief agronomist, impressively referring to the history of the farm.

In the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War, he continued, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, while commanding

operations against the US imperialist invaders, designed new towns and villages to be built after the victorious war and energetically pushed forward the grand work of reclaiming the Paekdu Plateau, which he had long planned.

He sent a surveying team to turn the plateau into a big grain producer and enable those people in the front line and urban areas, who had lost their dwellings and household goods in the barbarous bombings of the US imperialists, to live a stable life as soon as possible. In July, 1952 he saw that State Combined Farm No. 5 was established there.

In the grim days of the war against the US imperialist aggressors, another battle started to conquer nature on this plateau.

Even in the difficult conditions of the war, the leader sent the farm trucks, tractors and many other farm machines and the people there even padded clothes, shoes and kitchen utensils. During the war more than 3,500 *chongbo* of land was reclaimed.

But, not smooth was the path the farm has traversed.

In its embryonic stage some people wavered, saying that crops would not grow well because the soil there was pumiceous. The weather there was freakish and people were inexperienced in farming in such area. So the farm met with ordeals.

Around that time, the fatherly leader came there. He visited this farm across steep mountains on the early rainy morning of July 9, 1954.

He warmly patted on the back the reclaimers of the plateau choked with emotion and kindly touched their corned palms, praising them for their labour feats.

That day he, wet all over with rain, looked round wheat and potato fields and experimental plots. He shoveled up the earth to study the soil. Then he, smiling all over, said that it was possible to do farming on the

plateau and that the farm must be grown into a comprehensively-mechanized one to show an example, taking the lead, in the development of our socialist agriculture. His teaching inspired the workers and functionaries of this farm with deep confidence and immense courage and roused them to a fresh, heroic struggle.

Later, in the course of his on-the-spot guidance of other province, the fatherly leader called farm functionaries to tell them in detail about how to develop the farm, and during big meetings he did not forget to acquaint himself with the situation of the farm and took measures to develop it.

In the depth of a tempestuous night he inquired after the health of the farm workers and asked about the conditions of its crops by telephone. At the national conferences of functionaries in agriculture the fatherly leader was much pleased to say that the farm had attained wonderful results and set the whole country an example in farm mechanization and application of chemicals.

The history of the farm is, indeed, a brilliant one in the course of which the leader's far-reaching plan has been realized to convert the Paekdu Plateau into a big grain producer and create a pattern of our socialist rural economy; it is a history of his great love and constant concern for enabling the once-exploited, oppressed, ill-clad and hunger-stricken population there to live a happy and cultured life.

Listening to the chief agronomist, I made for the twice Chollima field team No. 4 of the Nongsadong branch farm.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We can confidently say that we have now entered an era of complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture."

At the field team, too, I saw our agriculture in the process of complete industrializa-

tion and modernization under the wise guidance of the leader and along the bright path pointed out by him in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The field team had various farm machines. According to Mun Chang Je, head of the field team, his team has more than a hundred tractors, combine harvesters, seeders, winnowers and other machines. Large-size farming machines the farm has number over 2,000. So the figure gave me no wonder.

All operations of the farm ranging from the selection of seeds to harvesting and winnowing have been mechanized in the cultivation of different kinds of crops and chemicalization has also been introduced. The result is that every worker of this team cultivates 38 *chongbo* of wheat fields and eight man-days' labour is expended on each *chongbo* of wheat field.

Thanks to comprehensive mechanization and overall chemicalization for complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture the farm's work gets easier and more joyful and its production increases every year.

For two decades since the first visit by the leader, this farm's production has sharply grown. Last year its grain output augmented 5.7 times, potato 35 times and meat 23 times, as compared with 1954.

This farm has now turned from a barren land into one of big grain and meat producers for the country.

Local industry has also developed on the plateau. A modern cornstarch mill, a meat processing plant, a flax mill, a clothing plant, a woodenware factory and many other local industry factories have sprung up to produce a wide range of living essentials.

Everything I saw and heard touched me deeply.

Conversing with the chief agronomist, I

headed for the Nongsadong branch farm village along a high road running through the plateau 1,200 metres above the sea level.

There towered the "Hall for the Study of the Revolutionary Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the heart of the farm village. There were more than 200 modern dwelling houses around it. They looked like a picture.

The branch farm village has two schools; one is the senior middle school where universal, compulsory ten-year senior middle school education was introduced in 1972, and the other is the higher farm machine school which has produced a great number of assistant mechanics.

Farm No. 5 has five such branch farm villages, besides workers' settlement No. 5 at Sohongdan.

Each of those villages boasts of schools, kindergartens, nurseries, a clinic, stores and a number of modern dwellings with antennas for television sets.

This plateau is likened to the roof of the country, but its population are provided with service water and go to work and return home by bus.

"Our Paekdu Plateau has become a paradise for people. In our country a quarter of its population are students but a third of the population are students on our farm. Schools are to be found everywhere and all people learn while working. There is a school set up for only 13 children at the Kaechok village of our farm," said proudly the chief agronomist.

The Paekdu Plateau constantly prospers and people there sing of their new life which is getting happier and happier every day.

The people of this plateau, deeply thankful to the fatherly leader for their happy life of today, are marching forward dynamically along the revolutionary path of victory and glory indicated by him.

Tong Un Hak

Underground Party Members Who Victoriously Fought Behind Enemy Line

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We have the Party centre; I am a person who fights for the people and am resolved to devote myself to the revolution; I will always be faithful to the Party, the people and the revolution; I will never regret my own death; and I will never corrupt my political life even at the cost of my physical life. With such a revolutionary creed, you will be able to overcome any difficulty."

Not to corrupt political life even at the cost of physical life for the worthwhile revolution, as the great leader taught, is the loftiest creed of the Korean revolutionaries, the members of the Workers' Party of Korea, who fight with all dedication for the Party and the revolution.

With such revolutionary creed, four members of the Workers' Party of Korea, engine drivers of the Hamhung Locomotive Yard, fought heroically against the US imperialist aggressors behind the enemy line during the temporary retreat of the past Fatherland Liberation War to uphold the high honour of being the true revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the great leader.

* * *

In mid-October 1950 the US imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, set their blood-stained feet on the Hamhung area.

As soon as the US imperialist cutthroats came they killed in cold blood patriots and people at random in this area as in all other places under their occupation.

In those grim days leaflets were pasted up on the walls of buildings and the freight cars in the locomotive yard, calling people to an unyielding struggle and giving them a firm conviction of victory: "The People's Army will surely come back!" and "Paralyze the enemy's transport of war supplies!"

Kim Hyo Sik, Li Ye Gyu, Pyon Chang Ho and Li Gyok Jong, members of the glorious

Workers' Party of Korea and model engine drivers, were operating in the Hamhung area reduced to a human butchery by the brutal US imperialist aggression troops.

Hero-engine drivers, faithful to the great leader, fulfilled their important task of carrying munitions to the Rakdong-gang River line, the foremost front line under a shower of bullets, shells and bombs and were obliged to remain in the enemy-held area for unavoidable conditions.

They thought that even in the difficult conditions behind the enemy line the members of the Workers' Party of Korea, revolutionary soldiers true to the leader, should not stop struggle and formed themselves into an underground Party cell, pledging themselves to each other to fight to the last for the Party and the revolution.

They started their struggle with pasting up leaflets causing terror to the enemy everywhere in Hamhung. Then they carried on a more active struggle to destroy the enemy's military trains.

A few days after the inauguration of the underground Party cell headed by Kim Hyo Sik, they learned that the enemy were going to send reinforcements and war supplies by train one early morning to their troops hit hard by the heroic Korean People's Army north of Hamhung. They knew that the enemy were in great need of engine drivers. So they held a false "birthday party" at the home of Li Gyok Jong to have a chance to drive the train and got deaddrunk the enemy engineer who was to drive it.

Now the enemy forced Li Ye Gyu to drive the train. Before departure he fitted the train with an ignition as planned.

When the train was passing the Samho railway station, the third car fully loaded with shells caught fire. The train was blown up near the Hongwon railway station.

That very night Li Gyok Jong overturned another enemy train coming into the Ham-

hung railway station by use of the point, killing a large number of enemy troops.

Gaining strength from the first successful operation, the underground Party members boldly decided to destroy an enemy "special train" in which the commander of the US imperialist aggressor troops in the Hamhung area was said to be planning to kill people cruelly.

One day Pyon Chang Ho drove a train to the water tank under the pretext of feeding water and fitted it with time bombs together with Hyo Sik.

At midnight the train went to pieces with thunderous explosions. In a moment the Hamhung railway station was reduced to a scene of carnage.

The infuriated enemy threw a stricter cordon and arrested workers right and left. Chang Ho was also apprehended.

Saying that Chang Ho was the only man who went near the "special train" as a switching engineer that day, the enemy brutally tortured him in an attempt to make him confess the truth and killed him in cold blood.

Having lost a precious revolutionary comrade, the hearts of three Party members burnt with indignation.

They swore:

"Let's revenge blood with blood!"

At the time, the People's Army was on the counteroffensive against the enemy on all fronts in accordance with the outstanding strategic and tactical line of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung. The day was drawing near when the Hamhung area would be liberated.

The underground Party members got in touch with the higher Party organization operating in the enemy-held Shinhung area. Under the direct guidance of the higher Party organization, they made concrete plans of action to cut the enemy's retreat by rail and protect the rolling stock, the valuable property of the state, from the enemy destruction and put them into practice.

They also energetically carried on propaganda work to rouse a large number of workers and other people to a decisive battle against the enemy and at the same time boldly stormed the enemy to wrest arms and explosives. A lot of workers rallied around the Party cell and valiantly fought against the enemy in different places under the direction of the Party members.

In the last ten days of November the US imperialist aggressor troops schemed to massacre people before their retreat from the Hamhung area.

The underground Party cell got an urgent and difficult task from the higher Party organization. It was to fail the enemy scheme, rouse all people to a fight against the enemy and give them annihilating blows.

Under the tense situation, it was impossible for them to carry out the honourable task successfully by the methods they had employed formerly—pasting up leaflets or separate propaganda work. "What should we do, then? What is the best way to rouse people to a resolute fight?" The underground Party members racked their brains all through the night.

The next morning, a deep blue-and-red flag of the Republic with a five-pointed red star was fluttering in the wind in the bright morning sun over the Hamhung railway station. People could see it clearly everywhere in the city.

The flag our brave underground Party members hoisted at the risk of their lives over the station crowded with the enemies inspired people to a resolute struggle against the enemy. People wrecked the enemy's military trains in many places and rained a fire of revenge on the fleeing US imperialist aggressor troops.

A stooge who had been dogging the underground Party members told the enemy where their secret agitating point was and the enemy surrounded it. Prepared for death, they heroically fought and killed a number of US imperialist aggressor army men before they were arrested.

Three underground Party members, who were boundlessly loyal to the great leader and ardently loved the fatherland and the people, followed their lofty revolutionary creed with 100 per cent consistency in spite of the atrocious tortures of the enemy and died a hero's death.

Twenty-odd years have passed since then.

But, still vivid in our memory is the story about the struggle of those four underground Party members who upheld their high honour of being the members of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea with an indomitable fighting spirit in the grimmest days of temporary retreat.

Li Yong Kang

≡OPERA≡

"Youth Orchard"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"The writers and artists should create a larger number of revolutionary and popular literary and art works, which will help firmly arm the working people with the Juche idea of our Party and rouse them to the energetic revolutionary struggle and constructive work."

Upholding the great leader's programmatic instruction, the artists of the Pyongyang Youth Opera Troupe recently created and staged an opera "Youth Orchard" in prologue, six scenes and epilogue, a successful production which added to the treasure-store of our brilliantly-flowering literature and art.

It is based on an immortal story woven round a fruit farm. It is a song of praise which depicts the wise guidance and boundlessly deep fatherly love of the leader who guided our people to turn hills scorched by the US imperialists' indiscriminate bombings during the last Fatherland Liberation War into orchards producing a great abundance of fruits. It also shows the struggle of our people who, as instructed by him, laid out the Youth Orchard in the war fire, displaying the great revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Born out of the flames of war,
Across the Youth Orchard stretching for
one hundred ri

The first fruits of happiness grow in abundance

Under the sunshine of the fatherly leader,
O holding the first apple in my hands,
I feel my heart contracted for the leader's love.

This theme song in Pangchang sung by singers of both sexes follows the introduction by the orchestra. Then the curtain rises and heroine Song Nyô, the manager of the orchard, and its builders appear on the pavilion which affords a fine view of the whole orchard stretching for 100 ri (40 kilometres), an orchard which has yielded a plentiful crop of fruits.

A bright morning breaks and the heroine picks the first apple on the Youth Orchard. She gratefully recalls the memory of the favour of the fatherly leader who directed them to turn the hills overgrown with weeds and wild date trees into an ever-thriving orchard.

One day in the autumn of 1951 when the severe Fatherland Liberation War was at its height, the leader, returning from the front, stops his car on the Yangji-dong pass and sends for Song Nyô, wife of a soldier of the



A scene showing the dream of the heroine. She determines to create an orchard stretching for 100 ri at any cost

People's Army, and the chairman of the Party cell. And he instructs them to plant an orchard on the hills burned by the enemy bombings which would produce fruits for the People's Army and people after the victorious war, and teaches how to do so.

The fatherly leader knows the people's age-old desire from the sad story that Yong Nam, Song Nyo's son, grew up without tasting a single wild pear under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and tells them about a far-reaching plan for grand nature-remaking work to convert the whole country into an orchard, which he elaborated in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

To translate into reality the fatherly leader's plan, Song Nyo, head of a field team, and

other villagers turn out in the reclamation of the hills around Puldong-chon village, which he selected as the site for an orchard.

One day, when Song Nyo is making preparations for a journey to bring saplings to be planted in the reclaimed hills, a sad news about the hero's death of her husband in a battle comes upon her with a great shock. But, she bears acute sorrow and makes up her mind to inflict a thousand times heavier revenge upon the enemy. And she resolutely starts off for the journey, taking village girls. During the journey they meet with manifold difficulties. The US imperialist air pirates bomb them. Their ox is injured and their cart wrecked. They risk their lives to save their saplings from the brutal bombings. At a pitch-

dark, stormy night Song Nyo climbs up a cliff for arrowroot vines to repair the wheel of their cart. But she slips down from it and gets wounded.

She, however, plucks up her courage, picturing in her mind the day when they would present the first apples of loyalty to the fatherly leader by carrying saplings and planting an orchard as soon as possible, as she took a solemn pledge before him.

Song Nyo and the girls arrive at the Soryong-gang River to find the bridge over it destroyed by the enemy bombing. The detour would make them walk 80 kilometres! For them every minute counts. They are at a loss what to do.

The great leader, on his way to the front, sees an ox-cart loaded with saplings at the roadside and asks who is its owner.

He recognizes Song Nyo whom he met on the Yangji-dong pass. He is pleased as if he saw his own daughter and shows fatherly care. Before parting from her, he says that he would certainly come to her orchard when first apples grow in abundance. He feels uneasy about Song Nyo's and the girls' detour amid a hail of the enemy bombs, and sends them padded clothes and shoes and an army truck to carry saplings despite of a strain on the transport of war

supplies to the front.

Song Nyo is highly class-conscious. She relies, as instructed by the leader, on the masses and victoriously fights the enemies who have made their way into the orchard to destroy it.

A long drought dries up fruit trees. Despite of her wounds, Song Nyo leads the fruit-growers to save the young trees from drought. They draw water from streams till they are

The heroine Song Nyo



dried up.

The war ends in victory for our people.

One balmy spring day the next year, when fruit trees bear flowers in full bloom, Chang Jin, Song Nyo's husband, comes to his native village, wearing a gold medal for the Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on his breast. He, heavily wounded in a battle, has been revived thanks to the profound solicitude and care of the leader.

The recollection of Song Nyo ends.

In the epilogue the opera returns to the reality.

Informed that this orchard would gather its first harvest, the fatherly leader comes out to the orchard. The builders of the orchard all turn out and greet him warmly, shouting "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" at the top

of their voice.

There appears on the stage the brightly-lit up Mangyong-bong Hill and then Song Nyo and chairman of the orchard's Party committee, together with girls, carrying a large basket full of the first apples of loyalty, decorated with a red ribbon bearing the letters reading: "We heartily wish Marshal Kim Il Sung a long life in good health."

The curtain drops on this scene.

The opera convincingly shows that our Party and Republic are mighty since they have a great number of revolutionary soldiers like heroine Song Nyo who fight, readily giving their youth and life, for the revolution led by the great leader. It vividly presents the ties of kinship, close unity, between our People's

The heroine receives the padded clothes sent by the leader and sheds tears of emotion



A scene from the epilogue

Army and the people during the last Fatherland Liberation War. It impressively clears up the truth of the revolution that today's happiness has been won through a strenuous struggle and that successes in all undertakings cannot be attained without overcoming trials and difficulties and without struggle.

This production is a work of great artistic value. It fully applies the principles of creation of operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" which has touched perfection in our country.

Stanzaed songs keep characteristics of this opera as a song of praise and truthfully describe the revolutionary optimism of main characters who are confident of victory even in difficulties. Dances showing the dream depict the noble inner world of the heroine and

other characters who go through fire and water to put into practice the far-reaching plan of the leader. Song-and-dances represent the hopeful working life. The opera applies the method of recollection to show the hard days of the war. Stage design gives lifelike pictures. These are major successes of the opera.

The opera "Youth Orchard" weaves together in a story the great leader's wise guidance and profound concern for the 100 ri-long orchard and the people's loyalty to him. It greatly contributes to arming with the Party's monolithic ideology more firmly and revolutionizing and working-classing, our people striving to execute the policy of grand socialist construction set forth by the leader.

Li Yong Do



Comrade Kim Jong Tae, Revolutionary Fighter

JULY 10 this year marks the fifth anniversary of death of Comrade Kim Jong Tae, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, prominent writer and former Chair-

man of the Seoul City Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

On this occasion our people pay a tribute of respect to the exploits and brilliant life of Comrade Kim Jong Tae who died a hero's death fighting for the south Korean revolution and the national reunification cause, upholding the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Jong Tae was born into a poor peasant's family in North Kyongsang Province on November 24, 1926 and grew up under the colonial oppression and exploitation of Japanese imperialism.

He set out on the road of revolution in his early years when Korea was under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, looking up to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who organized and waged the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the country's liberation, as the sun of the nation.

After liberation Comrade Kim Jong Tae organized and guided the student youth movement against the US imperialist aggressors who occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism. During the October People's Resistance in 1946 he commanded the "youth shock brigade" in fierce battles against the puppet police.

After he shifted the theatre of struggle to school, Comrade Kim Jong Tae formed the "Chongmaek Association," an illegal mass organization, in 1956 and, through it, infused the workers, peasants, student youth and broad masses of other people with revolutionary consciousness.

He valiantly fought at the head of south Korea-wide struggles, such as the April 19

People's Uprising of 1960 which toppled the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, a faithful stooge of US imperialism, the struggle against the treacherous "south Korea-Japan talks" and the struggle against the unfair June 8 "elections." He was one of the organizers and leaders of those struggles.

After the military fascist terror rule of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique intensified following the April People's Uprising, Comrade Kim Jong Tae conducted energetic underground revolutionary activities.

Saying that it was the Korean Communists' outlook on life to live for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and die for him, he deeply studied "Kim Il Sung, Selected Writings" and his other works all night through and carried on his revolutionary activities with the Juche idea of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sole guideline.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The people in south Korea must have an independent workers' and peasants' party—a party deeply rooted in the broad masses—and they must win legal status for it." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 142.)

True to the teaching of the leader, Comrade Kim Jong Tae waged a strenuous struggle, overcoming tremendous difficulties and trials, to build a revolutionary and militant Marxist-Leninist party capable of leading the south Korean revolution to victory.

In this way, he, together with his revolutionary comrades, formed the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, an underground revolutionary organization, which is guided by the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist, and represents the interests of the workers, peasants and other exploited and oppressed people in south Korea.

He, shouldering the heavy responsibilities of Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the Party, strove to put into effect the Party's programme, expanding and strengthening the Party ranks.

Even under the fascist suppression and white terrorism of the enemy, he made untiring ef-

forts to arm the revolutionaries and the masses of people with the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, which clearly shows the road for the south Korean revolution and national reunification.

In particular, he attached great importance to the revolutionary publications and played a leading role in founding many publications including the organ paper "Hyokmyong Chonson" of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and its organ magazine "Chongmaek" and carried on revolutionary and militant writing activities.

A number of writings produced by him with fiery energy served as an indictment fully exposing and severely condemning the enemies' traitorous crimes and as a bell of revolution calling the masses of the people to struggle.

He organized and guided skillfully mass struggles, combining various forms of struggles in line with the subjective and objective situation, and accumulated the revolutionary forces and steadily expanded them.

Comrade Kim Jong Tae, who had continued struggle with an unflagging energy and indomitable fighting spirit, was arrested by the enemy in July 1968.

But he made prison and "court" a new stage of struggle and fought resolutely against the enemy, holding higher the Red flag of revolution.

He rejected an "official counsel" sent by the fascist hangmen and argued for himself and took upon himself even heavy penalties imposed upon his comrades.

He made the enemy shudder with fear at the "court," sternly protesting: "If the struggle of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification to reunify the divided fatherland constitutes an offence, as what should you traitors be branded, who have sold the country to the aggressors and driven the people into a living hell and are trying to perpetuate national split?"

The enemy even deprived him of the right to protest, afraid of his appearance at the "court" and imprisoned him in an underground cell and brutally tortured him. He, however, remained nobly faithful to the revolutionary principles and fought to the last like a phoenix.

The entire Korean people and the world revolutionary people indignantly exposed and denounced the criminal acts of the US imperialists and the south Korean military fascist gang who arrested and imprisoned unlawfully Comrade Kim Jong Tae and struggled for his

unconditional and immediate release.

The Executive Committee of the International Organization of Journalists awarded him the "International Journalist Prize" in high appreciation of his exploits in revolutionary struggle and his brilliant literary activities.

The heinous fascist hangmen sentenced him to death wielding the notorious "Anti-communist Law" and "National Security Law" and cruelly killed him in the summer of 1969.

Even on the scaffold, he was firmly confident of victory in the revolution and shouted at the top of his voice "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" picturing the leader in his mind's eye, before he died a hero's death.

Comrade Kim Jong Tae's was a brilliant life of a Communist who wages a revolutionary struggle with an unabated vigor like an undying torch.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conferred on him the title of Hero of the DPRK, the highest honour of the Korean citizens, in high evaluation of his revolutionary exploits.

The south Korean military fascist gang, faithfully following the colonial enslavement policy of the US imperialists, are unhesitatingly arresting, imprisoning and killing at random south Korean revolutionaries and patriots fighting for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country on the strength of various fascist wicked laws, further intensifying their machinations to create "two Koreas."

With no amount of desperate efforts to escape from their doom, however, can the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang stop the mounting struggle of the south Korean people for anti-fascism and democracy and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and prevent the revolution for reunification from emerging triumphant.

The south Korean revolutionaries are energetically waging a heroic anti-US, national-salvation struggle in town and country, underground and in mountains, while building up more firmly the organizations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and uniting patriotic people around it.

The south Korean revolution and the historic cause of national reunification will surely be accomplished under the banner of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Song Se Jin

Declaration and Resolution of "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" in South Korea

A declaration and resolution in the name of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" were made public in the Seoul University and other universities and colleges of south Korea which raised high the torch of anti-"government" and anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

Follows the full text of the declaration and resolution introduced by Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification":

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S DECLARATION

The new day of victory of civil rights is now breaking.

The masses of people who have been suffering from terror and exploitation, destitution and poverty have turned out again to the streets, breaking the chains of despair and oppression. The answer of those in power to the historic October struggle last year was only the deceptive appeasement and the intensification of the tyrannical rule.

They thus made it clear that they have no intention at all to abolish the corrupt system of the privileged few and showed in a blatant way that they have not a will to repent of the indelible crimes of exploitation, money grubbing, discrimination and dissipation.

The authors of today's irrevocable sad plight are none other than the comprador circles. They have ruined national capital and fostered comprador capital burdening the people with thousands of millions of dollars of foreign debts, levied various kinds of heavy taxes on them to secure capital for absolute authority and dictatorship, and plotted to make key industries and other major branches of the economy their private possession.

The privileged few are bent on placing the responsibility on another and covering up

the truth: They attribute the total bankruptcy of the national economy entirely to the sharp rise in the world prices of raw and other materials.

It is clear that this bankruptcy is an outcome of the system of comprador-privileged circles who have sold off natural resources and manpower at low prices and made foreign monopoly capital control the national economy and of the prostitute economic structure affected by the growing sequel of fraud and corruption.

These corrupt privileged circles that have brought about the sharp rise in price and economic bankruptcy today are making last-ditch efforts to silence the complaint of the people and prolong their remaining days, while gaining great profits even from the hard life of the populace.

Don't they know that they wallow in luxury at the cost of the sweat and blood of many people and the populace are in miserable plight?

The toiling people are driven hard for starvation wages. The peasants groan under feudal exploitation. And the slums, another isolated world, are on the increase. Is this the achievement of the "country's modernization" which has lasted 13 years?

The guardian of the system for plundering the farmers is precisely one-man dictatorship and repressive intelligence rule.

The wild ambition for long-term office which became undisguised from the revision of "the constitution for the third-term office" has gone so far as to trample underfoot the elementary rights of the people and commit the barbarous act of arresting, detaining, torturing and imprisoning students, intellectuals, religionists and many other patriotic personages who protest against it.

The repressive system has been perfected with the fantastic coup d'etat what they call "revitalization", "state of national emergency" and "January 8 measures" to suppress the press and further intensify the repression of schools and churches and thus criticism has been totally tabooed.

Politics allowing no criticism. Is this "south Korean-style democracy"?

Through the north-south dialogue which started through facade of the country's peaceful reunification, the ruling authorities, far from going close to the door to reunification, are rushing along the road of the permanent division of the nation. The north-south dialogue for them was no more than an ornament for remaining in power indefinitely.

They cannot protest even once against the demeanour of the ruling circles of Japan which are scheming to keep the Korean national split forever, clearly disclosing their wicked design to implant aggrandized militarism again in history of this land. Is this their "independence"?

When they are further reinforcing the suppressive rule and system of exploiting the masses of people, talking about north-south reunification as if it were their monopoly, reunification becomes more and more distant.

Don't you know only the victory of genuine democracy which guarantees freedom and equality is the short cut to reunification?

Look at those gangsters who are depriving the people of freedom and forcing a slavish life upon them.

Look at those robbers who have fattened on the blood and flesh of the people, wallowing in luxury and leading a dissipated life.

Look at those quislings who offered this land to the neo-colonialists as a tribute.

We can no longer remain indifferent to this ruinous situation caused by the corrupt privileged circles.

The democratic forces, murdered, deprived of everything and put to torture under their

jackboots, are rallying themselves under the banner of the people's life, civil rights and the nation.

No oppression or repression can stem this powerful flow of waters whirling like angry waves.

We are already determined to dedicate our body and soul, standing in the van of the combat ranks of lofty national democracy, to overthrow the anti-democratic, anti-popular and anti-national clique.

RESOLUTION

Manifesting hereby that our present uprising represents the will of Korean students, popular masses and the nation and that it is the popular, national and democratic movement for the realization of genuine freedom and equality in this land, we demand as follows:

1. Rectify the economic policy for the wealth of the corrupt privileged circles and immediately punish the ringleader of corruption, irregularities and privileges.

2. Drastically cut down the taxes imposed upon the people and guarantee the minimum living of the toiling masses backing up the nation's economy.

3. Abolish all sorts of evil labour laws and ensure the freedom of the labour movement.

4. Immediately release all the patriotic figures who were arrested under "the state of national emergency" and "January 8 measures" and establish a genuine democratic system by abrogating the "revitalized system".

5. Immediately disband the "Central Intelligence Agency," the author of all the intelligence and repressive policies.

6. Liquidate the economy relying on outside forces against the nation and establish a system of self-supporting national economy.

We solemnly declare to history and the nation that we will fight to the last man and to the last moment to push through these demands of ours.

(Continued from Page 25)

overcoming ordeals and difficulties to pioneer the path of struggle.

His invaluable revolutionary exploits and lofty patriotism were splendidly carried on by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, his son.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who inherited the lofty will of his father, created the immortal Juche idea and, on the basis of the

idea, accomplished the historic cause of national restoration and wisely led the revolution and construction to build in this land a mighty socialist state as we see today.

Today the best socialist system free from exploitation and oppression, which Kim Hyong Jik so ardently aspired after, has been firmly established and a great social progress toward communism, the supreme ideal of mankind, is being made in this land.



Pakyon Waterfall

The Pakyon waterfall is one of the three biggest falls in our country; it gushes down the valley between Mts. Chonma-san and Songgo-san 20 kilometres northwest of Kaesong.

Up the waterfall are the ruins of the stone walls built between the peaks of those two mountains by our ancestors more than a thousand years ago as a defence against foreign invaders.

Streams meander between steep peaks and fantastic rocks and oddly-shaped stones and meet each other at the deep valley where the ruins of the walls are.

Crystal-clear water flows into a queer hollow of a big rock to form a pond eight metres in diameter.

And then it drops from a precipice 40 metres high, making a seven to eight metre-wide waterfall.

The pond is gourd-shaped. So it was named "Pakyon" and the waterfall "Pakyon Waterfall."

The basin of the waterfall forms another large pond 40 metres in diameter and it has been called "Komo-dam," on the cliff east of which is a pavilion named "Pomsa-jong."

Water descends in a steady thunderous roar, throwing tens of thousands of silvery sprays into the air. At silvery sprays and beautiful rainbow formed over the pond, people feel as if they were in a dreamland.

The wall-like cliffs and precipices around the waterfall wear different

attires according to seasons; they are covered with azaleas and damson and pear flowers in spring, clad in verdure in summer and painted in glorious tints of red and gold in autumn. This adds beauty to the landscape.

This scenic place was used as a pleasure ground for the feudal rulers and the Japanese imperialists before liberation.

But it has now turned into a recreation ground for the working people, thanks to the wise guidance and warm care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In August 1957 the leader came to this place, said that there are many precious historic remains in Pakyon and instructed earnestly to make this scenic place a pleasure and health resort for the working people.

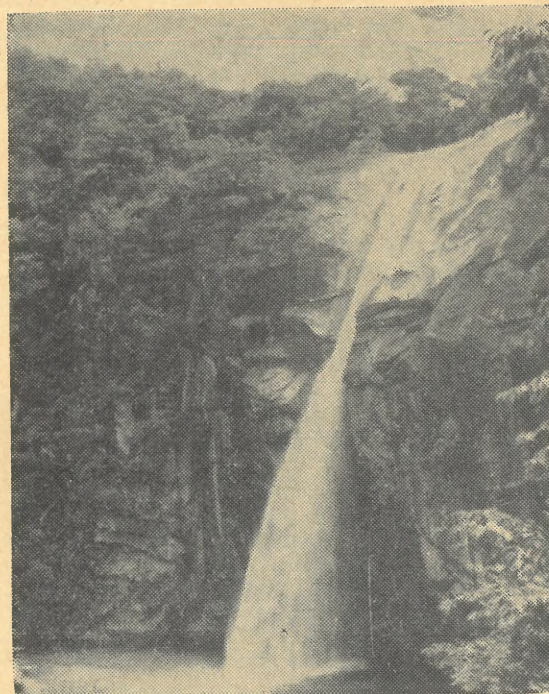
Thanks to the minute solicitude of the fatherly leader, tall, modern holiday home buildings, dining halls, stores and recreation facilities have been erected in scenic places around the waterfall. There is also bus service between Kaesong and Pakyon for holiday makers.

The Pakyon waterfall is also famed for other things.

Its surrounding hills boast of rare animals and plants, forming literally a natural zoo and botanical garden.

Pakyon has a stirring story about our people who smashed the US imperialist aggressors, with the stone walls as a operation base during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The waterfall will sing the praises of the warm favour of the leader for ever.



U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army Has No Ground Whatsoever to Remain in South Korea

Expressing satisfaction with the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the 28th UN General Assembly Session adopted a resolution on urging the north and south of Korea to continue dialogue in accordance with the principles stipulated in the joint statement and on disbanding the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The "UNCURK," rigged up by the U.S. imperialists and used as their tool of aggression on Korea and interference in her internal affairs for more than 20 years, came to a shameful end and was thrown into the dust bin of history at last.

This more clearly proves that the "UN Command" in south Korea must be disbanded and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea in the name of the "UN forces" withdraw from there.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, are making every desperate effort to maintain south Korea as a permanent colony of U.S. imperialism, prattling that the existence of the "UN Command" is necessary for the preservation of peace in Korea and the achievement of her peaceful reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"There is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to station their troops in south Korea, nor can it be justified in any way. The U.S. army must pull out of south Korea and the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, pp. 403-4.)

As the leader said, the U.S. imperialist aggressor army has no ground whatsoever to remain in south Korea and it must quit there at once.

Occupation of other territory by foreign troops itself is a wanton violation of territorial integrity and sovereignty. One can hardly speak of national sovereignty and independence and genuine peace and security under the condition where the most brigandish and aggressive imperialists are entrenched in one's territory. This is clear to everyone.

With Korea's liberation, the U.S. imperialist

aggressor troops illegally occupied south Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists. They renamed the Japanese imperialists' "Government-General of Korea" the "U.S. Military Government." They established a colonial rule as the Japanese imperialists did in Korea. They converted the 38th parallel into a line marking out their occupied land and blocked it like a border line, in an attempt to occupy south Korea for a long time and maintain a colonial rule there.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army became more illegal when the U.S. imperialists, the igniter of the Korean war, put the cap of the "UN forces" on their aggressor troops in south Korea.

In 1950 the U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war in Korea. No sooner had they started the war than they convened the UN Security Council meeting according to their premeditated plan. And without the participation of the representative of our country which suffered aggression, they illegally put the "UN forces" helmet on the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, using their voting machine, in violation of the rule of unanimity of permanent members of the Security Council.

At that time the U.S. imperialist aggressor army had nothing to do with the UN. This was laid bare by the testimony of U.S. homicidal generals MacArthur and Clark who participated in the Korean war.

The "UN forces" is only in name; it is the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops pure and simple.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops is an illegal act completely running counter to the Korean Armistice Agreement envisaging the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea.

Flagrantly violating the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists, together with the south Korean puppet clique, cooked up the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" aimed at permanently stationing their aggressor troops in south Korea and unleashing another war of aggression in Korea. Nor is this all. They brazen-facedly brought to a rupture even the preliminary talks at Panmunjom for the convocation of a political conference designed to discuss the question of withdrawal of all the

foreign troops.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is also totally contradictory to the North-South Joint Statement issued on July 4, 1972, which made clear that Korea's reunification should be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves without the interference of outside forces, peacefully and on a great national unity.

Our country still remains divided and our people have long suffered from territorial split. The root cause of the misfortune of our people lies in the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists' aggressor army and their colonial rule over south Korea.

For the preservation of peace in Korea and the attainment of independent, peaceful reunification it is necessary before anything else to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

The UN General Assembly Session adopted a resolution calling upon the north and south of Korea to resume the talks in accordance with the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement containing the three principles of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Even in the light of this resolution the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the principal obstacle to the north-south dialogue and to peaceful reunification and the main disturber of peace, must pull out of south Korea. Today when the "UNCURK" which was said to "represent" the UN in south Korea was disbanded, it is natural that the "UN Command" remaining in south Korea under the same pretext should also be disorganized and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea in the name of the "UN forces" withdraw from there. The "UN forces" has no reason or ground whatsoever to remain in south Korea.

In order to justify their illegal acts, the U.S. imperialists, however, bluster that they have stationed their aggressor troops in south Korea to "protect" south Korea from the "threat of southward invasion."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made clear time and again that the DPRK has no intention to "invade the south" and they know well that there has been no "threat of southward aggression" from the north since the armistice up to this day. Moreover, through the North-South Joint Statement the north and south solemnly declared before the world that they would refrain from resorting to arms against each other. From this it is quite clear that the talk about

"protection" of south Korea from the "threat of southward aggression" is a bald-faced lie the U.S. imperialists have invented to justify the occupation of south Korea by their aggressor army and cover up their colonial rule over south Korea.

The "protection" of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, occupation forces, means despising, suppressing and murdering Koreans and plundering natural resources.

The U.S. imperialists prattle that if the "UN forces" quit south Korea there will be no Armistice Agreement in Korea and this will bring about a danger of creating a "vacuum". This is a transparent lie with which they cannot deceive any one.

In Korea the situation is aggravated and the danger of war created, because the U.S. imperialists who have come from their country thousands of miles away from Korea pursue the policy of aggression and war against the Korean people. The root cause of war in Korea is the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops wearing the helmets of the "UN forces" and the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism against the DPRK. If the U.S. imperialist aggressor army under the cloak of the "UN forces" withdraws from south Korea the cause of war will be eliminated.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops quit south Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique does not violate the North-South Joint Statement in which the north and south agreed to refrain from fighting each other, peace will be guaranteed in Korea.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors are made to withdraw from south Korea and the north-south relations are improved and developed and the reunification cause is promoted by the Koreans themselves according to the principles of the North-South Joint Statement, the Korean reunification question will be solved smoothly.

Today unbiased world public opinion and the peoples of many countries wish for Korea's peaceful reunification and strongly demand that the "UN Command" be dissolved immediately and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops wearing the helmets of the "UN forces" be withdrawn unconditionally from south Korea without delay. They unanimously condemn and expose the unreasonable pretext of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army must get out of south Korea at once, taking with them all their lethal weapons.

Kim In Ho

Please Forward

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